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Regarding an exploration license and purchase option, the owners would require the three drill holes mentioned earlier, aligned to intercept the Wasp ore shoot at depth at it's known point of highest assay. These should be cored. Calculations for this alignment will be agreed upon prior to any license. After these three boreholes, the developer may drill anywhere he wishes.

We require the results of the developer's assay reports as they are developed, and the right to sample drill cuttings and split drill cores. The capacity of the Wasp lab will not handle the work of two operators. Unless otherwise agreed, we retain sole control of the Wasp laboratory until any sale is funded and closed. We also require evidence of the operator's prior experience and financial ability to develop an underground mine in the probable event that it appears warranted by the drilling program.

The Old Wasp Mine is offered for sale for U.S.$2,200,000. This consists of the 9.51 acres including the mine, machinery, mill, shop, lab, office, owner's residence with all real property improvements. Alternatively, it is available for U.S.$2,060,000 including the mineral estate to the entire 9.51 acres, but with us retaining the surface rights to only the 1.25 acres which includes our home, shop, lab and office, with the right of ingress and egress. This 1¼-acres is across the highway from, and would not interfere with, the mining or milling operation. The mineral estate underlying this 1¼-acres would be conveyed to the buyer, who must warrant us against damage from blasting or subsidence.

Residential land in the area, with utilities available, runs from $30,000 to $50,000 per acre, some as high as $100,000 per acre.. This can be verified by contacting any area real estate broker.

The owner's residence on 1 1/4 acres was FHA appraised five years ago at $92,000. and is currently rated for insurance purposes at $140,000, which is the price reduction stipulated above in the event we retain surface title to our home. With the mill, residence, laboratory and outbuildings included, just the surface estate of the claim ought to be worth $750,000.At a price of $2.2 million, this is attributing only $1.45 million to the mineral estate, as the buyer would still have the remaining value of the surface estate after the mine is depleted, which value should by then be substantially appreciated. If drilling indicates there actually is at least $13.5 million in that one Wasp ore shoot, then a price of $1.45 million attributed to the entire mineral estate seems reasonable.

Some speculative value must also be attributed to the fact that in 1893-1895, within pistol-shot distance, $34 million (at today's gold prices) was taken out of two ore shoots on the adjacent claim, on a continuation of this same geological structure.

If a drilling program indicates the property is worth less than we now presume, we may consider a downward adjustment in the price, however such adjustment must be solely our prerogative. We will not index the price to drilling results in advance, as this excessively transfers control of the price to the buyer. If the developer abandons the project after the drilling program, he retains no residual earned equity in the property.

We are not soliciting lease offers, having already sustained losses of $143,000 from the infidelity of prior lessees. In any lease event, the existing Wasp ore shoot may not be additionally mined by surface methods without our consent. Due to the history of prior operators taking the "easy pickings" and walking, the granting of such consent is questionable. Neither will we accept any investment money nor sell any fractional interests.

If a buyer/developer has other ideas, we will listen, but may not depart far from the outline offered here. Meanwhile, until someone makes a proposal, we will continue with exploration, mining and milling, during which the price and terms may be adjusted either way depending on the results of our work.

If the buyer requires the entire property, we will need a 6-month leaseback on the owner's residence to permit our orderly departure from the premises.

Clay Worst, owner

PRELIMINARY
FOR STUDY PURPOSES ONLY
4-25-1999

THE OLD WASP MINE

The preceding report on the Mammoth Mine contains important information that applies directly to the adjacent Old Wasp. To avoid repetition here, the reader will be referred to parts of the Mammoth Mine report that are applicable to the Wasp. The inconvenience to the reader is regrettable, but to anyone reading this entire report, an unnecessary repetition would be equally annoying.

The Old Wasp Mine is offered for sale for U.S.$2,500,000. $2,200,000

The Old Wasp claim adjoins the Mammoth claim on the south, along a continuation of the Mammoth Fault hanging wall contact. While the Mammoth claim has some three miles of underground workings sunk to the 1,030 ft. level by 1925, the Wasp remained essentially a virgin property until 1983.

The Wasp is a 20.64 acre claim, patented fee simple absolute, with a quiet and undisputed title since 1893. The north half, upon which all development exists, is owned by Clay Worst and his wife, who live in the owner's residence at the mine. The south half is undeveloped, and is owned by associates of Worst. The claim is crossed by hard-surfaced State Hwy. 88. A 3-phase electric distribution line and a 6-inch municipal water main are on the property, and a 45 kV substation is a mile distant. has recently been sold

The highest and best use of the Wasp would be if operated in concert with the Mammoth Mine by a major mining company. However, since the Wasp has a perfect title, a known ore body and the only currently operational mill at Goldfield, it is still a viable independent, ~~though smaller~~, operation.

The preceding report on the Mammoth Mine (page 4, paragraph 11) references the work of Kennedy [7] in 1910 and Bedford [12] in 1923. If Kennedy and Bedford were correct, and the ore emplacement on the Mammoth was being fed from the south, then it was being fed from beneath the Wasp. Their counsel was undoubtedly what prompted George U. Young in 1925 to drift south at the 1,000 ft. level from the No. 7 Shaft (The Main Shaft) of the Mammoth Mine along the hanging wall contact of the Mammoth Fault, and intercept the Wasp ore shoot at the 1,000 ft. level.

That this is the same ore shoot exposed in the bottom of the present Wasp open pit is well established, for these reasons:

1) The surface exposure of the Mammoth Fault contact from the Mammoth Mine southward to the Wasp was clearly in evidence when the properties were mapped in 1916 [77].

2) If the fault contact in the bottom of the Wasp open pit is protracted downward on the average westward dip of the Mammoth Fault, the calculated intercept at the 1,000 ft. level is within 5 ft. laterally of the actual location as platted on the Mammoth worksheets [81].

3) As the values in the Wasp pit are followed southward, they increase to a peak, and then decrease beyond that point. The same occurred at the 1,000 ft. level. If the point of highest assay in the Wasp pit is protracted downward on the dip of the vein, 90 degrees to the strike, it intercepts the point of highest assay at the 1,000 ft. level [81].

4) Whenever extremely high grade ore is encountered in the Wasp open pit, it is associated with malachite (copper carbonate) and galena (lead sulphide). The assay records from the Wasp shoot at the 1,000 ft. level indicate up to 3% copper and 18% lead [80].

The south drift at the 1,000 ft. level in the Mammoth Mine is of great value in evaluating the Old Wasp ore shoot. The following data can be verified by the Mammoth plats of the 1,000 ft. level dated 8/20/1925 [80] and 11/5/1925 [81].

At station 1026, the drift entered the Wasp claim. Initial values were low grade, but the continued extension of the drift was probably motivated by assays of 19.3 oz. and 21.1 oz. gold per ton, found in this drift 57 and 69 feet prior to entering the Wasp.

77 feet onto the Wasp, they encountered the beginning of another 75 feet of drift which averaged 0.70 oz. gold per ton. The central 30 feet of this 75 foot section averaged 1.12 oz. gold per ton. The 36 foot remainder of this drift averaged 0.51 oz. gold per ton. There is also a notation of 35 lineal feet of "black ore 12 in. wide" that averaged 2.52 ounces. Individual samples of "black ore" at the 1,000 ft. level assayed up to 4.94 ounces of gold per ton.

This comprises 111 feet of drift averaging 0.634 ounces of gold per ton. These were daily car samples, taken as the drift advanced, perhaps as representative samples as could be obtained.

No such "black ore" has been encountered in the Wasp open pit to date. However, in the entrance ramp to the pit, near the south end of the mined ore shoot, the operators discovered a filled-in shaft. The patent survey plat of the Wasp indicates all the shallow prospect holes, but this shaft is not shown, nor is there any known record of it.

This is a 4 x 6 foot shaft, cribbed solid with modern mill-sawed timbers, but with short lengths of hand chopped ironwood timbers laid just outside the modern timbers. None of the ironwood timbers are much over three feet long. It appears the early Anglos found an old timbered Mexican shaft, which they reopened and retimbered. The shaft is still evident at the 40 foot level on the entrance ramp. It seeps groundwater.

The shaft is filled with black material, which has not been assayed. The shaft is located above the south end of the vein of "black ore" disclosed at the 1,000 ft. level. The purpose or meaning of this shaft is unknown. No attempt to clean it out has been made, as it is in the center of the ramped roadway into the open pit, and opening it would block access to the pit.

Of significance is that a 12-inch width on the face of the completed drift at the 1,000 ft. level still averaged 3.60 ounces of gold per ton [81]. Obviously, the drift was not discontinued due to a lack of values; it was discontinued due to the death of the operator. Accordingly, the actual southerly extent of the Wasp ore shoot at the 1,000 ft. level, and its gold values, are totally unknown.

Gold values in the Wasp open pit are not as clearly defined. No assay records of the upper 45 feet survived the original lessee's office fire.

At the 53 foot level in the open pit, assays exist only for the south end of the ore shoot, where an average width of 5.25 ft. averaged 2.20 oz. gold per ton for 30 lineal feet. At the north end of this 30 feet, an 8.2 ft. width averaged 3.48 oz. gold per ton, of which the 3.9 ft. next to the fault contact averaged 7.68 oz. gold per ton. ~~No meaningful assay records exist north of this point.~~

Usually, the highest values lie in the first two feet of granite next to the hanging wall contact. As an experiment, a 40-ft. hole was drilled in the bottom of the pit, starting one foot out into the hanging wall from the fault contact. The drill rig was "eyeball" inclined to attempt following this two-foot high-grade width downward. Samples were taken at five-foot intervals.

These samples assayed 8.7, 4.2, 3.65, 2.15, 1.90, 1.05, 0.90 and 0.75 ounces of gold per ton. This hole averaged only 2.91 ounces. It proves nothing, as it cannot be known whether the values in this two-foot width actually decreased with depth, or whether the drill hole drifted out of its estimated one-foot width tolerance. There would seem a remote chance of drilling 40-feet with an air-track drill and staying within a one-foot tolerance, with only an estimated drill inclination on an unproven dip. The only assurance was that the upper five feet averaged 8.7 ounces of gold per ton.

To interpolate values between the present 60-ft. level in the open pit and the drift at the 1,000-ft. level involves conjecture and guesswork. The point of highest value in the open pit at the 53 foot level was 3.48 ounces 8.2 ft. wide. Directly down the dip of the vein, 90 degrees to the strike, you intercept the point of highest value at the 1,000 ft. level, 1.60 ounces of gold. Accordingly, the values at this point at the 1,000 ft. level are 54% less than directly above this point in the open pit.

The most complete assay records are those at the 1,000 ft. level, where 111 feet of drift averaged 0.634 ounces. If you split the 54% variation in half for an average, a 17% increase in value in the portion of the vein overlying the 1,000 ft. level would be 0.805 ounces of gold per ton.

An ore shoot 111 feet long by 8 feet wide by 940 feet deep contains about 38,400 tons of material. At an average assay of 0.805 ounces, there would be 30,912 ounces of gold, at $289.50 an ounce, worth $8,949,000.

However, the south terminus of the 1,000 ft. drift still assayed 3.60 ounces 12-inches wide, so the values should not be expected to end at that point. Also, having proved only that values persist to the 1,000 ft. level, there is no reason to assume they end at that depth. With only a probable increase of 10% in length and 10% in depth, both very reasonable presumptions, the shoot would contain about $11 million in gold values.

The foregoing arithmetic is really only conjecture, but there is no better existing data. Only a drilling program will delineate and evaluate the existing ore shoot. The remainder of the unexplored Mammoth Fault contact across the Wasp may reveal additional ore bodies.

The Wasp ore shoot ought to be drilled. Three slant bore-holes, calculated to cut the Wasp shoot at the 250 ft., 500 ft., and 750 ft. levels, would give a general idea of what values lie throughout the shoot. The outcome of that drilling may encourage additional drilling to further delineate the ore body.

The 250 ft. intercept would require 320 ft. of hole; the 500 ft. intercept would require 640 ft. of hole; the 750 ft. intercept would require 865 ft. of hole, a total of 1,825 feet of borehole; see the cross-section plan enclosed [41]. These really should be cored.

These slant holes ought to be drilled from the footwall side rather than the usual hanging wall side for several reasons. The dip of the Mammoth Fault contact throughout the Mammoth Mine is a quite consistent 87 degrees west, but therein a problem arises.

There were two different surveys of the 1,000 ft. level in 1925; one in August [80] and a resurvey in October [81]. Apparently a mistake of exactly ten degrees was made in a deflection at station 1008 on the August map, and a corrected map was drawn in November. This results in an ambiguity between the two maps of 83 ft. laterally in the location of the Wasp ore shoot at the 1,000 ft. level. The October resurvey is presumed correct.

If the drilling is done from the footwall side, and that presumption is wrong, no harm is done; the vein would just be intercepted sooner than expected. However, if it were drilled from the usual hanging wall side, and the presumption proved wrong, the vein would be intercepted much deeper. It might be missed altogether at the 750 ft. level. This is illustrated by the enclosed drilling plan [41].

The footwall of the Mammoth Fault has never been identified on the Wasp claim. In the Wasp open pit, the Mammoth Fault hanging wall contact between the altered latite (dacite?) on the west and the granite on the east is sharply defined. There is a two-inch seam of fault gouge at the contact. The gold values lie eastward in the adjacent brecciated, silicified granite. The highest values lie in the first two to three feet against this contact. Then the values simply grade out eastward into the harder granite dike, without a definite cutoff.

There is a further reason for slant-hole drilling from the footwall side. In 1983, Wayne Blood, while drilling for the then operator, recovered 7-oz. and 10 oz. assays from 25-ft. depth from two vertical boreholes about 25 ft. out in the intruded granite, near the path of the proposed slant holes.

They tried to intercept these values by horizontal drilling from within the pit, but failed. These two drill holes did not define any particular structure as Blood advised there were a couple holes between them that were "down in the tenths of an ounce." However, they might be intercepted by the proposed slant holes if drilled from the footwall side. Also, the topography makes a drill setup far easier on the footwall side. There are no records of the prior operator's drilling. They had an office fire, with a loss of their records, about the time Clay Worst, the owner, called for an accounting and terminated their lease for failure to pay royalties.

There appear to be four development options for the Wasp. The first would be sinking an inclined shaft, following the ore shoot itself down the 87 degree dip. This would have the advantage of sinking on pay ore, but faces problems created by the original lessees in 1983.

The high-grade ore shoot then averaged six to eight feet in width, averaged 13 ounces of gold per ton, and was encountered under only four feet of overburden. It was five miles from town, had paved-road access, water, electricity, and an owner/lessor who was totally occupied elsewhere. It was a poor miner's dream come true. They should have started sinking a shaft on it, but chose to begin a surface mine.

Surely they knew that pursuing an eight-foot vein as a surface mine would quickly result in a stripping ratio that would end their operation, but would be immensely profitable initially. This evidently caused them to "grab the easy pickings" and not pay royalties as promised, knowing their plan would eventually be discovered and their lease terminated.

When Worst, the owner, called for an accounting, the operator reported $200,020. in smelter returns, all from one refiner. Worst determined an actual total of $536,369., which included sales to six other refiners, which the operators finally admitted. It may be presumed there were other sales that were never disclosed. With a shortage of $50,452. in Worst's royalty account, he terminated their lease. None of the royalty shortage was ever paid.

Since a 20% deduction was taken for refining the "black sand" concentrates, the gross production exceeded $670,000., taken from the top 45 feet of the Wasp pit. It may have been twice that amount.

Worst then entered an agreement with a second operator. They removed some 10,000 tons of low grade material to lower the ramp to the pit. During this process they dozed out about 1,560 tons of mixed lower grade ore. Some of this material was processed at a small mill they built on a nearby leased property.

The mill was junk. Due to heavy down time they averaged only about two tons throughput per 8-hour shift. The result was that with this primitive plant they recovered about one ounce of gold per ton, probably not over a 50% recovery, since the head ore averaged close to two ounces. They were losing the fine gold.

The tails were never assayed. The millsite was later leased to another operator who just hauled the tailings away and then abandoned his lease.

Smelter returns from the sale of concentrates and dore' during that operation were $47,832. It was obvious that this mill could not show a profit on two-ounce mill heads. Worst also discovered that two of his then associates were involved in the non-payment of royalties during the previous operation. He terminated the second operation.

Worst was left with $28,528 in unpaid bills, owed $22,342 in wages, and owed for $42,000 worth of ore shipped from the property. None of this was ever recovered. If Worst sounds a bit paranoid, it is based on bitter experience!

The Wasp was inactive from 1985 until 1992 other than sampling and assaying by Worst. The last channel sample taken across the vein at the bottom of the pit then assayed 7.68 oz. Au/ton 3.9 ft. wide, and 3.48 oz. Au/ton 8.2 ft wide.

In May 1992, as an experiment, they set up Rex Thompson's spiral classifier, actually a placer machine, on the Wasp. No head ore was available, as the pit was then filled with water, so they ran samples of stripping waste from eight random locations around the Wasp pit. They recovered gold from every sample. There was nothing quantitative learned, since this was lode material that was never crushed or ground to liberate the gold. It only evidenced that even the stripping waste contained considerable values in the fines. A color photograph [43] of the gold buttons recovered is included with this report.

Regrettably, all this left the Wasp shoot in the bottom of a large open pit into which the surrounding 5 acres of surface drains. Once committed to a surface operation, subsequent operations have compounded the problem by further enlarging and deepening the pit. To continue mining the original Wasp ore shoot as a surface operation is impractical, and would further complicate the problem.

Sinking a shaft in the bottom of the open pit would require some means of excluding surface water runoff. One might extend a watertight collar upward from the bottom of the pit, aligned with the 87 degree dip of the vein to a point safe from surface flooding. To extend this collar to the original surface, some 60 feet, and backfill the pit around it, would be expensive. The advantage would lie in further sinking on pay ore with its attendant cash flow.

The second development option would be to go east into the solid granite that intruded the fault and sink a vertical shaft. Then crosscut about every 100 feet to intercept the Wasp shoot, then stope. Fortunately, the vein dips only three degrees off vertical, so the crosscuts would remain short.

The disadvantage is that you would be sinking and crosscutting in barren rock, creating no cash flow. Also, you would have to leave considerable pay ore between the roof of the uppermost stope and the bottom of the present open pit, enough to support the weight if the pit were partially filled with surface flood water. A diversion dike around the periphery of the pit might help.

A third development option involves an electromagnetic survey Worst conducted with induced currents on the northeast part of the Wasp claim, near the open pit. They discovered four anomalies [42], all within 30 feet of each other.

They had only a percussion air-track drill and 60 feet of steel. They drilled the first anomaly, and only averaged 0.10 ounces for the top 40 feet. Between 40 and 50 feet they averaged 0.70 ounces. It should be noted that a loss of 50% of precious metal values in an uncased percussion drill hole is common, due to the values getting hung up in the cavities and rough walls of the borehole. Even reverse circulation drilling with a rotary Tricone bit has resulted in a 51% loss of metal values remaining in the drill hole (*California Mining Journal,* Jan. 1988).

At 50 feet the drill hammer broke down, and they could neither continue nor withdraw the drill steel. They had the hammer repaired and managed to salvage the drill steel, but the borehole had caved beyond salvage. They do plan to redrill this anomaly, plus the remaining three. They also plan to complete the electromagnetic survey of the area surrounding the pit, as there may be other anomalies.

If drilling these anomalies discloses another ore shoot, the third development alternative might be to sink on this shoot in pay ore, and then crosscut to the original Wasp shoot at depth.

A fourth development alternative would be to set a crane at the surface on the granite footwall side, and attempt to continue mining the Wasp shoot with a clamshell.

The vein is sufficiently brecciated and friable at that point that no blasting has been required. All mining has been done with a trackhoe and skidloader. The State mine inspector advises it is permissible to clamshell to the 125-foot level. Whether this is feasible can probably only be determined by trial. Worst plans to pursue it, but with some misgivings, as deepening the surface working just compounds the mistake made by beginning it as a surface operation. The Wasp should have been an underground operation from the start.

The Wasp pit makes about 1,500 gallons of water per day. A two-inch pump handles the inflow at perhaps a 5% duty cycle. If not pumped, the static water level in the Wasp pit stabilizes at about the 20-foot level. However, it is questionable if this shallow water table existed at Goldfield prior to the construction of Mormon Flat Dam, and the resulting Canyon Lake, to the north. Nevertheless, the high gold values "in the grass roots" may have been the result of a supergene enrichment from surface waters.

However, Bedford [12], in 1923, and others, state that the 1,000 ft. level in the Mammoth Mine still had not reached what they called "the constant water table."

Following his report on the 1,000 ft. level, Bedford states, "Anticipating that the water level will be constant at about the 1,200 level, and that the nature of the mineral deposition will change as outlined under Historical Geology and that ore deposits of economical importance will be proven to be greater in extent, and better in average values than those deposits now developed, I would strongly advise that your main shaft be sunk an additional 450 feet from its present (1,000ft.) bottom."

If Bedford is correct, the true zone of secondary enrichment, with the richest ore, may lie even deeper than the 1,000 ft. level, rather than being only a grass-roots enrichment found at the surface.

A final point on the Wasp ore shoot: There were individual high grade pods encountered in the Wasp pit; these pods ran several hundred ounces of gold to the ton. They carried heavy galena and malachite (lead and copper), while the surrounding gold-bearing vein itself carried little of either. The most recent of these pods weighed about 300 pounds and assayed 244 ounces of gold and 56 ounces of silver to the ton. However, assay records of the 1,000 ft. level indicate the gold-bearing vein itself carried both lead and copper.

We have no geologist's opinion as to how these high-grade pods were created and got where they were. But if the Wasp shoot at some depth were an actual vein of this material, from which these pods were detached and relocated, and that spot could be found, it could be very profitable.

The Wasp has a complete laboratory for both fire assay and wet chemical analysis, and small batch refining. Worst is not a registered assayer, but took a course in fire assaying at the Mackey School of Mines, University of Nevada / Reno, and has college level chemistry.

There is a 3-phase electrical distribution line to the mill, but the Wasp had access to cheap diesel fuel, so we are running a GM 480-volt 60-kW generator with a freshly overhauled GMC 6-71 engine. With the entire mill running, it pulls about 30 kW, so the generator has plenty of reserve capacity for additional equipment. 120-240 volt single phase current is supplied from a public utility, but is also available from the generator. There is bulk storage for 3,000 gallons of fuel. The Wasp mill was built with new and used materials, and excellent used machinery, no junk.

The mill is designed to process about 10 tons of head ore per 8-hour shift. The mill flowsheet is a simple wet gravity process. The head ore is dumped on a 3-in. grizzly; 95% passes. The 3-inch minus is then hauled with a front-end loader up a ramp and dumped into an elevated 5.5 x 7.5 ft. bin.

We have a Syntron apron feeder for this bin, not yet installed. Ore then drops into a 6" x 8" jaw crusher which takes it to about 3/4 minus, then into a 12" x 18" roller mill which takes it to about 3/8 minus.

Then up a 16" x 35' belt conveyor to a 5' x 7.5' bin with vibrator feeder. Then up a 12" x 10' belt conveyor to a 4 ½ foot Hardinge conical ball mill with a four-foot long cylindrical screen on the discharge. We are currently using a 30-mesh screen. Oversize is passed under a magnet to remove tramp iron, then returned to the ball mill intake via a sand screw in closed circuit. The 30-minus discharge goes to a distributor box, where it is split between two Stephens (4' x 8') rougher tables, which have new sand decks. Concentrate from the rougher tables go to a single Stephens (4' x 8') finishing table, with new deck.

There are also two 3-R reverse spiral concentrators in the circuit. Rougher table tailings go to the first 3-R Spiral.
The cons from the first 3-R Spiral and the tailings from the finishing table go to the second 3-R Spiral. Cons from the second 3-R Spiral, and the middlings from the finishing table, go to a sump where they are pumped back to the feed end of the finishing table.

Tails from both 3-R Spirals go to a sluice box, then to a dewatering screw. Sand from this screw is elevated by a 16" x 25' belt conveyor into a dump truck.

Tail water goes through two 1,000 gallon steel settling tanks in series, then to a 25,000 gallon mill pond with plastic liner. From there a 2-inch pump recirculates the clarified water back to the mill. Mine water supplies all needs for the mill.

A 2-inch service line from a 6-inch domestic water main at the Wasp boundary supplies any supplemental water, which is used only for cleanup.

The roller mill and ball mill are in new condition; the jaw crusher, conveyors, tables, and other equipment are in excellent shape. All motors except the tables and 3-R Spirals are 480 volt, 3-phase, powered by the generating plant. The three table motors are 240 volt, single phase, and can be operated on either public utility power or the generator. The 3-R spirals have DC motors with rectifiers and speed controls, which operate off one leg of the 3-phase generator. Each sand screw has its own independent hydraulic motor, pump and controls. Almost all wiring is in conduit, most of it underground.

Concentrates from the finishing table are amalgamated, the amalgam retorted, and a dore' bar poured. The Wasp refinery can produce a 995 fine gold bar, but chooses to market the 750 fine dore'. The smelter charges only 4% for refining the Wasp dore'. Since the Wasp cannot hallmark, even their 995 fine bar would entail this 4% refining charge, so refining to 995 fine would be pointless.

The Wasp mill's capacity is limited by the ball mill, which the manufacturer rates at one ton per hour, grinding ½-inch hard quartz to 100 mesh. However, Wasp ore is very easy milling, the ball mill feed averages finer than ½-inch, and already has a high percentage of fines. The mill is currently fed 1.2 tons per hour, which seems a bit under capacity.

The mill is just being placed in production as of this writing, so no current production figures are yet available.

The Wasp owners have never solicited nor accepted investment money from anyone, which eliminates any possibility of adverse claimants against their clear title.

Regarding an exploration license and purchase option, the owners would require the three drill holes mentioned earlier, aligned to intercept the Wasp ore shoot at it's known point of highest assay. Calculations for this alignment will be agreed upon prior to any license. After these three boreholes, the developer may drill anywhere he wishes.

The owners require the results of the developer's assay reports as they are developed, and the right to sample drill cuttings and split drill cores. The capacity of the Wasp lab will not handle the work of two operators. Unless otherwise agreed, Worst retains sole control of the Wasp laboratory until any sale is funded and closed. Worst also requires evidence of the operator's prior experience and financial capability to develop an underground mine in the event it appears warranted by the drilling program.

The Wasp was bought in 1978 by Worst and an associate, Cliff Sovig. They divided the property. Worst took the north half, upon which all existing development was later done. Sovig took the south half. Sovig died, and the south half is owned by his successors. The south half is undeveloped land, mostly dacite, however the Mammoth Fault as platted [77] does cut across a portion of it. The owners believe the property is worth more if sold as an integral unit, and it is presumed that a developer would want the entire claim.

Residential land in the area, with utilities available, runs from $30,000 to $50,000 per acre, some as high as $100,000 per acre.. This can be verified by contacting any area real estate broker.

The owner's residence was FHA appraised five years ago at $92,000. and is currently rated for insurance purposes at $140,000. With the mill, laboratory and outbuildings included, just the surface estate of the claim ought to be worth $750,000..

If drilling indicates there actually is $11 million in the Wasp ore shoot, the entire property ought to be worth the asking price of $2.5 million. This is attributing only $1.75 million to the mineral estate, as the buyer would still have the remaining value of the surface estate after the mine is depleted, which value should by then be substantially appreciated.

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Some speculative value is attributed to the fact that in 1893-1895, within pistol-shot distance, $34 million (at today's gold prices) was taken out of two ore shoots on this same geological structure.

If a drilling program indicates the property is worth less than the sellers now presume, they may consider a downward adjustment in the price. Such adjustment would be solely the sellers' prerogative. The sellers will not index the price to drilling results in advance, as this excessively transfers control of the price to the buyer. If the developer abandons the project after the drilling program, he retains no residual earned equity in the property.

The owners are not soliciting lease offers, having already sustained losses of $143,000 from the infidelity of lessees. In any lease event, the existing Wasp ore shoot may not be additionally mined by surface methods without the owner's consent, the granting of which is questionable. Neither will the owners accept any investment money or sell any fractional interests.

If a buyer/developer has other ideas, the owners will listen, but may not depart far from the outline offered here. Meanwhile, until someone makes a proposal, the owners will continue with exploration and development, during which the price and terms may be adjusted either way depending on the results of the work.

The owners would consider reducing the $2.5 million "asking price" by $140,000., and retain only the surface estate to the 1¼-acres containing the owner's residence, with an easement for ingress and egress. This 1¼-acres is across the highway from, and would not interfere with, the mining operation. The mineral estate underlying this 1¼-acres would be conveyed to the buyer, who must warrant against damage from blasting or subsidence. This offering, however, is not conditioned upon such an arrangement. If the buyer requires the entire property, the sellers will need a 6-month leaseback on the owner's residence to permit their orderly departure from the premises.

Clay Worst

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

THE OLD WASP MILL

Note: *All components of the mill must be properly inspected and serviced prior to startup.*

STARTUP:

1) All switches OFF on all electrical panels *EXCEPT* SRP 120-240V disconnect on Panel No. 1, and 240V 3-phase disconnect on Panel No. 3, which serves mainly to fuse Panel No. 4 and as an emergency disconnect.

2) Start generator; set at 60 cycles/sec., 450V; 100A circuit breaker ON .

3) Panel No. 1: Verify that all personnel are clear; Main Disconnect ON.

4) Underground city water valve at east end of decantation tanks OFF; this valve is *normally* never opened. It supplies the yellow standpipe by electrical panel No. 3, which is ordinarily never used.

5) 2-in. valve on yellow standpipe at east end of decantation tanks ON.

6) Tailings conveyor ON.

7) Tailings sand screw ON.

8) Hydraulic oil radiator cooling fan ON.

9) No. 1 (mill supply) pump ON.

10) Finishing table main water valve ON, motor ON; during remainder of startup, finishing table con line will vary widely and must be *constantly* monitored.

11) Finisher spiral motor ON.

12) Middlings sump pump ON.

13) Rougher spiral motor ON.

14) No. 1 (east) rougher table motor ON; water supply valve ON; brush any residual slimes from deck.

15) No. 2 (west) rougher table motor ON; water supply valve ON; brush any residual slimes from deck.

16) Main water valve to concentrating circuit fully ON; this may have been left partially closed after previous shift's cleanup.

17) At ball mill "Christmas tree": Hose valves color coded blue and yellow OFF; valve to ball mill intake scoop valve (color coded red) fully ON. Fine adjustment at intake scoop is made *only* at valve at intake scoop spray bar. Normal setting is with red marker on valve handle cracked open to between 2:30 and 3:00 o'clock position.

18) Main water valve to ball mill (color coded orange) ON.

19) Ball mill ON.

20) Ball mill feed conveyor ON.

21) Ball mill feed conveyor vibrator ON.

22) While waiting for ball mill to load, wet-brush table tops.

23) When ball mill begins to discharge, turn classifier spray bar 1 ½ inch valve (color code purple) ON.

24) As ball mill loads, monitor oversize discharge launder; at Christmas tree valve (color code yellow), add water *intermittently only as needed* to prevent plugging launder discharge until mill stabilizes. Then only *minimum water* to maintain transport of oversize to sand screw. Sand screw drain fitting leaks until slimed up; *do not repair*, as this initial water leak is *beneficial*.

25) When oversize in sand screw accumulates nearly to level of intake pipe, turn sand screw ON. If excess water has accumulated during startup, and water will not transport, *lock sand screw out*, open hopper guard and bail excess water into hopper discharge launder. Close and secure guard. Start sand screw.

26) If mill discharge slimes sufficiently to overload classifier screen, turn feed belt OFF until slimes diminish, usually 2 to 3 minutes; then feed belt ON. This is common occurrence with 30-mesh grind; only occasionally with 20-mesh grind.

27) If oversize discharge becomes too thick (sandy), increase water (valve color coded red) to ball mill feed scoop. Excessively thick oversize will cause mill to discharge tramp iron.

28) Periodically check permanent magnet in oversize discharge chute for captive tramp iron. Remove plastic cup and magnet *together;* then remove magnet from cup to allow captive metal to release; replace magnet in plastic cup and replace in discharge chute. Do this quickly, as any tramp iron discharged while the magnet is removed will pass into and *may plug the sand screw*. This *can* be completed in 3 seconds.

29) At Christmas tree: Water supply valve (color code blue) to nozzle in oversize sand screw *discharge* chute back into the ball mill is *almost never required.* Use *only* in the extremely rare event the chute becomes plugged.

SHUTDOWN:

Note: Begin shutdown sequence one hour before shift ends.

1) Have wash hose connected to city water, spray nozzle attached, and located near ball mill.

2) Vibrator feeder OFF.

3) Ball mill feed conveyor OFF. Finishing table con line will vary widely and *must be constantly monitored* during remainder of shutdown sequence.

4) Allow mill to digest. After approx. 10 minutes, turn OFF ball mill feed scoop water valve (color code red). During this time, use minimum water to oversize launder.

5) Continue to digest until water ceases to discharge from mill (approx. another 5 minutes). Then, at Christmas tree: 1 ½ inch valve (color code purple) to classifier spray bar OFF, 1 ½ inch main valve (color code orange) to grinding circuit OFF.

6) Ball mill *starter switch* OFF; if necessary, tweak starter switch to stop mill with any of the four open screen sections of classifier cage at bottom position (facilitates spray cleaning of classifier screen). *Then* ball mill disconnect OFF. *LOCK OUT BALL MILL DISCONNECT. Never rely upon locking out ball mill at the starter switch, because a short circuit in the starter could accidentally energize the mill.*

7) Reduce concentrating circuit water pressure to 5 psi; valve is located next to water pressure gauge.

8) Spray-wash classifier screen, launder and discharge pipe.

9) Spray-wash oversize launder and discharge pipe.

10) With sand screw still running, remove sand screw drain plug, back-flush through drain fitting, and drain contents. Place hand over drain fitting to slow the discharge of sand, or drain pipe will plug. *Use sufficient flush water to avoid plugging drain pipe.*

11) Oversize sand screw OFF. Remove lock from ball mill disconnect and *LOCK OUT SAND SCREW DISCONNECT*.

12) Open guard on sand screw hopper. Spray-wash entire sand screw flight back into hopper and drain. Remove any remaining tramp iron & rocks from sand screw and from screen in drain sump. Close and secure guard. Replace drain plug.

13) Spray-wash distributor box and both rougher table supply pipes.

14) Spray-wash first rougher table feed box and deck. *Be gentle*, especially on upper riffles; *don't blow the gold off the table.*

15) First rougher table motor OFF; water supply valve OFF.

16) *Gently* spray-wash and brush first rougher table deck; spray-wash tailings launder and pipe; *gently* spray-wash con launder and pipe.

17) Repeat steps 14 through 16 on second rougher table.

18) Readjust water pressure to 5 psi (it will have increased as rougher tables were shut off).

19) Rougher spiral OFF.

20) Middlings sump pump OFF.

21) Spray-wash finishing table feed box.

22) *Gently* spray-wash first few riffles of finishing table; observe gold moving down.

23) *Gently* spray-wash lower riffles of finishing table; spray-wash tailings launder & pipe.

24) Middlings sump pump ON. Open middlings return valve at finishing table feed box one additional turn. Stir and wash contents of sump into sump pump.

25) When gold line disappears on finishing table, turn finishing spiral OFF; continue cleaning sump until concentrate line essentially disappears.

26) Middlings sump pump OFF.

27) Spray-wash finishing table feed box.

28) *Gently* spray-wash finishing table deck.

29) When no more gold is being recovered, turn table motor OFF; water supply valve OFF.

30) *Gently* spray-wash and brush finishing table deck.

31) No. 1 (mill supply) pump OFF.

32) Open tailings sand screw guard; secure with bungee cord.

33) Disconnect and remove sluice box extension and diverter.

34) Use submersible pump to dewater sand screw hopper into No. 1 decantation tank.

35) *Carefully* hand any feed remaining sand into sand screw auger.

36. When sand screw hopper is empty, turn sand screw OFF.

37) Hydraulic oil cooler fan OFF.

38) Tailings conveyor OFF.

39) Panel No. 1 main disconnect OFF.

40) Generator OFF; close side doors *and close exhaust stack cover.*

41) Secure generator enclosure.

CRUSHING CIRCUIT ONLY:

1) No. 2 (crushing station) panel disconnect ON.

2) Belt conveyor ON.

3) Roll crusher ON.

4) Jaw crusher ON.

5) When jaw crusher is *up to full speed*, begin crushing.

6) While crushing, frequently monitor output of conveyor belt.

SHUTDOWN:

1) When jaw crusher is empty, switch crusher OFF.

2) When roll crusher is empty, switch roll crusher OFF.

3) When belt conveyor is empty, switch belt conveyor OFF.

4) Crusher disconnect OFF.

Dep of Mines - Mineral Resources 6-23-90
Phoenix Arizona

Dear Sirs

I received your letter stateing that you have no reference to a gold mineing effort by Western Labs and engineering some time ago it was known as M+M Enterprises and you have it under that name

I am sending his business card and mine adress and also a Coppy of an article he sent me published by the Phoenix Gazette in regards to the state of Arizona seizeing all of his assets.

This in my opinion will probaly put him out of business which I think some one has ben trying to make this happen for some time because of the problems that he has had trying to get started mineing

I know Paladon people have brought suits against him but he won it is the time loss and costs that has hurt and I also seen where the state wanted to make a raid without a

I bought gravel from him to be processed for the gold content and I bought crushed stone to build a drive way both purchased for a benefit to me and purchased with a bill of sale I dont see how that is selling fraudulent securities

I saw a geologist report that ott hired to check out the property and after two visits of one week ~~ea~~ each he says there is gold on this property

If pick and shovel miners got wealthy mineing this property when gold was $15 oz modern equipment and improved methods should do well mineing 350 $ oz this is how I see it

Thank you for the letter

Arnold S King
1208 Mich. ave
Alma Mich 48801

5-14-90

MAY 17 10 16 AM '90 90-29157

Gov. Rose Mofford

Dear Madam:

I am writing in regards to the gold mineing effort of Western Labs & Engineering as I am an investor in this project

I have geologist reports that there is gold on this Property and they are quite favorable with other gold mineing ventures that I have invested in that are mineing gold profitably

It makes sense to me that if this mine produced in the quantities when gold was 20 dollars pr oz that with modern methods and gold over 350 pr oz that it still can be a profitible venture

I am of the opinion that money is being spent to put obstitles in his way to prevent him from making a succes in this project

With investors in mind the only way they can hope to recover their investment is for this mineing operation to Continue

Unless Something is going on that I am not aware of why dont the state defer his taxes for one year and and give him a chance to get on with his operation

I know this has been done before

Thank you

Arnold J. Krug
1208 Mich Ave
Alma, MI 48801-1334

GOLDFIELD MINES, INC.
[redacted]
Box 37
Apache Junction, Arizona

May 2nd, 1951

Department of Mineral Resources
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona

Gentlemen:-

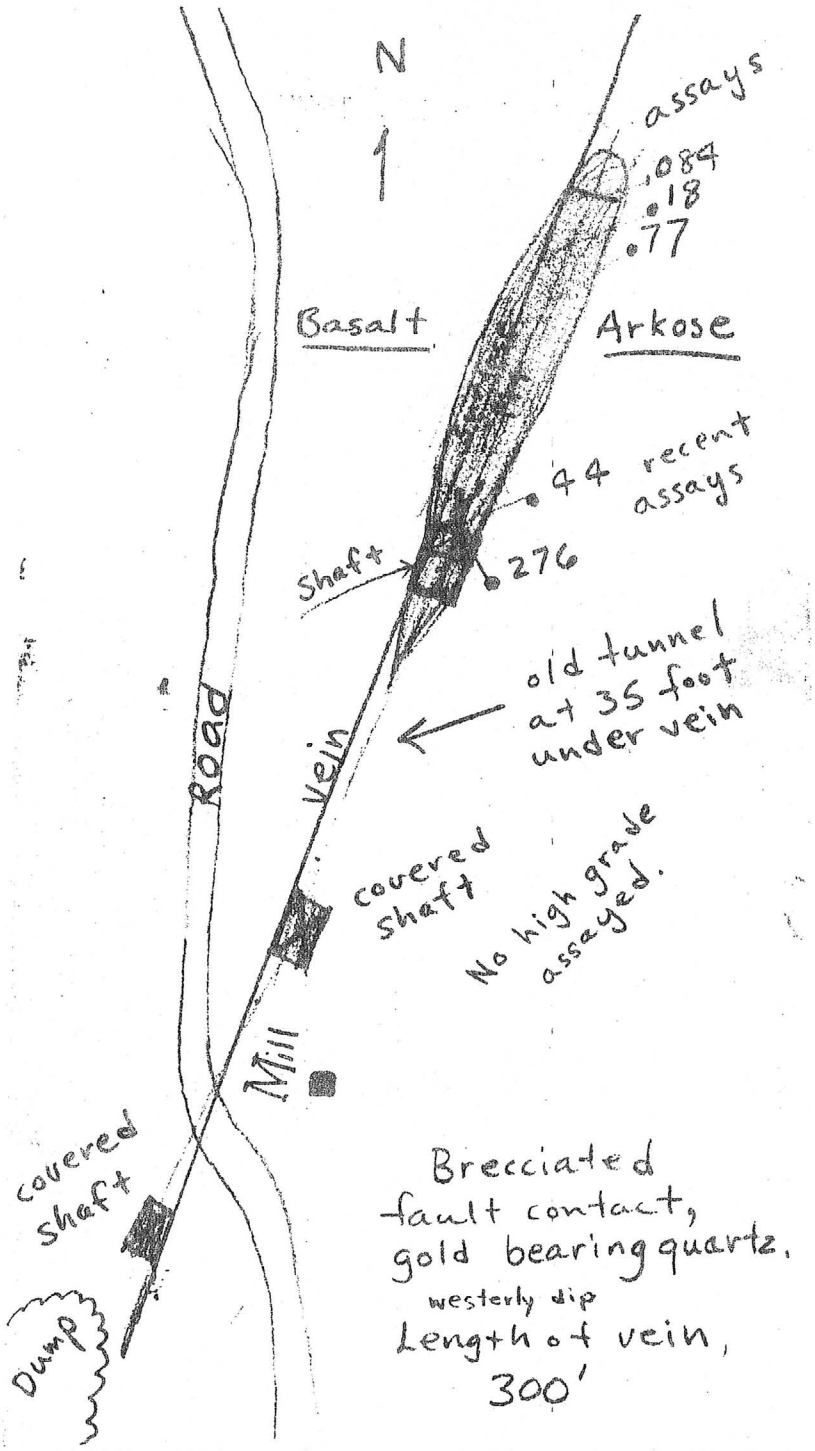
Please send us four copies of Form MF-100, for application for Serial Number for Goldfield Mines, Inc.

If you cannot furnish us with four copies, please send us one copy and we can make the extra copies needed.

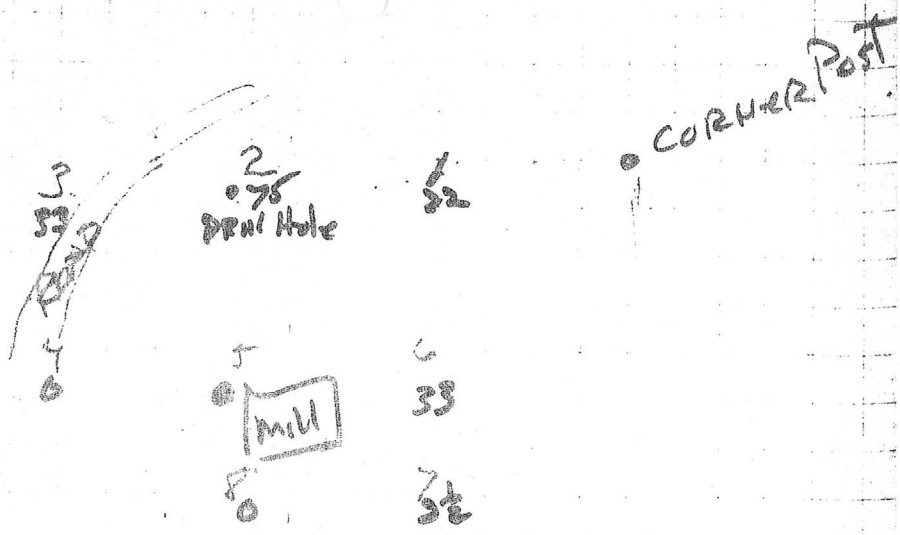
Very truly yours,

GOLDFIELD MINES, INC.

Tom J. Russell
Secr'y-Mgr.


N
assays
.084
.18
.77
Basalt
Arkose
44 recent assays
Shaft
276
old tunnel at 35 foot under vein
Road
Vein
covered shaft
No high grade assayed.
Mill
covered shaft
Dump
Brecciated fault contact, gold bearing quartz.
westerly dip
Length of vein, 300'

N



9.0

10_15

11 7.0

12 2.50

13 1.4.

14 18.

15 5.50

16 55.00

17 5.5

18. 11.00

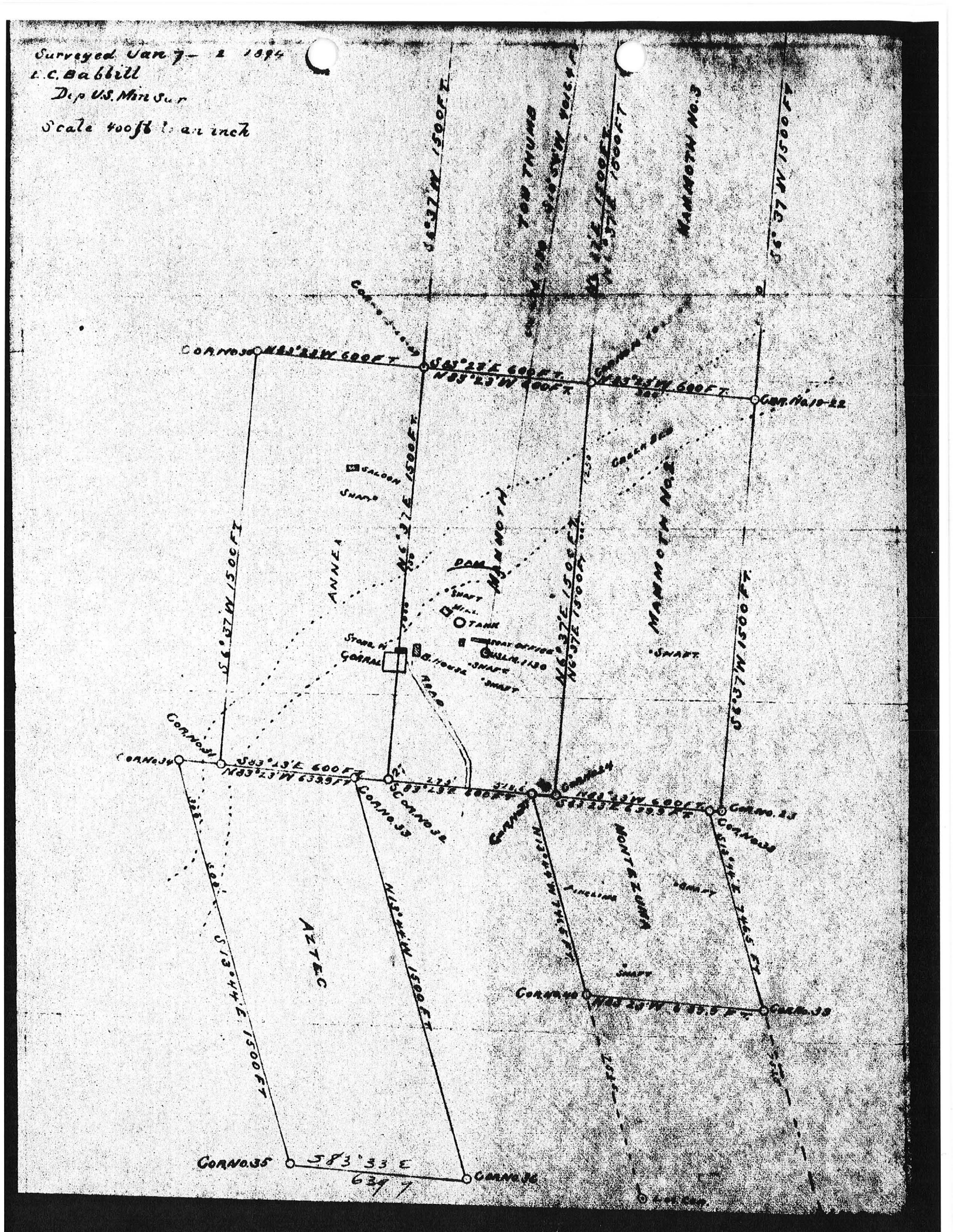
19 10.00

Dam.

20 4.5

21 2.

cottonwoods


Surveyed Jan 7 - 2 1894
L.C. Babbitt
Dep U.S. Min Surr
Scale 400 ft to an inch
S 83°37'W 1500 FT.
TOM THUMB
N 83°37'E 1500 FT.
MAMMOTH No. 3
S 6°37'W 1500 FT.
COR. No. 36
N 83°23'W 600 FT.
S 83°23'E 600 FT.
N 83°23'W 600 FT.
CORR. No. 10-22
SALOON
SHAFT
ANNEX
DOM
MAMMOTH
SHAFT
HOIST
TANK
STORE
GORHAM
ASSAY OFFICE
BOARDING HOUSE
ROAD
CORR. No. 34
S 83°23'E 600 FT.
N 83°23'W 633.9 FT.
S 83°23'E 600 FT.
CORR. No. 33
CORR. No. 32
CORR. No. 31
N 83°23'W 600 FT.
S 83°23'E 599.3 FT.
CORR. No. 29
CORR. No. 28
N 6°37'W 1500 FT.
MONTEZUMA
FENCE LINE
SHAFT
AZTEC
S 13°44'E 1500 FT.
N 13°44'W 1500 FT.
CORR. No. 27
N 83°23'W 1345.5 FT.
CORR. No. 26
CORR. No. 25
CORR. No. 35
S 83°33 E
634.7
CORR. No. 30

BLACK QUEEN LODE MINING CLAIM
SUPERSTITION MINING DISTRICT
By Geologist John D. Wilburn

HISTORY

Early production records of the SUPERSTITION MINING DISTRICT have eluded researchers, but it is common knowledge that the district's largest mine, the Mammoth, produced at least one million dollars from the "Mormon Stope" that was mined to a depth of 265 feet from the years 1893 to 1897. The Black Queen Mine is the districts second largest mine found only 3,000 feet to the north of the Mammoth with depths of only 150 feet known, and drifts along the vein. Early production on the Black Queen is known to have been approximately a quarter million dollars. Later sporatic activity on the Mammoth Mine yielded a known production of $67,000 between 1913 and 1925. Some mining on the Black Queen Mine in the late 1920's and in 1930 was carried on, production is unknown. It is known that the mine was closed in this period due to high-grading and the property has remained idle since.

GEOLOGY

The vein in the Black Queen Mine occurs along a fault contact between basalt on the west and arkose on the east. The quartz veins are found entirely in the arkose and is traceable along the surface for some 300 feet, all of which carries free gold, which on the whole is very fine. Several faults along the contact dip steeply to the west and have produced a breccia zone in the arkose. Adjoining the basalt is a band of kaolin a foot or so in width, next a one foot bank of red crushed quartz, a product of oxidized pyrites and post faulting, and several feet of quartz in brecciated arkose. The width of the vein varies along the strike, slightly east of north to south, from a foot to six feet. This breccia zone is traversed by many quartz veins from narrow seams to those more than a foot in thickness. Free gold forms relatively large patches of yellow within the quartz. The richest ore occurs where there is an abundance of black manganese with the quartz usually with some rhodonite. Spotty, red oxidized pyrites are found sparingly scattered throughout the quartz. The interstitial brecciated arkose

in the immediate vicinity of the ore is stained with manganese, and silicified where upon the fresh red color becomes white or slightly greenish. No sulphides occur with the ore, all is free milling. Ore deposition falls into the epithermal class of veins constituting one of the richest of ore deposits. The term "Bonanza" was derived from epithermal veins such as the Comstock Lode, Cripple Creek and Goldfield, Nevada.

PRESENT PERSPECTIVE

The Black Queen Mine is the districts most promising property. The fact that the ore is very rich and free milling and the fact that the mine has not been mined to any great extent offers excellent prospects of developing a valuable gold mine. (Presently, rich ore has been found only inches below the surface several feet wide and 100 feet long. A fifty ton mill and concentrating tables are upon the property at this time, ready for milling.) Ore was found to depths of 1,050 feet in the Mammoth Mine. Faulting and breccia in the arkose on the Black Queen is the same as in the Mammoth and such strong faults should carry auiferous quartz to depths of at least 1,000 feet here also. Below the 150 foot level there exists about 800 feet of virgin gound. It is reasonable to assume that within this virgin ground, several rich ore shoots will be encountered. Typical of epithermal veins, exceedingly rich ore shoots frequently occur especially with breccia structure. Prospects for another "Mormon Stope" are likely on the Black Queen.

A parallel fault to the Black Queen Vein has produced a sheeted zone to the east constituting 140 feet of narrow quartz veins. This is all virgin ground and the drill proves gold at various depths. This zone is not considered to be of economic importance from the surface, although further exploration may prove ore.

RECOMMENDATIONS

by

Charles B. Broan, Superintendent

ALL THIS EXTRA WORK can be done with the SAME amount of OVERHEAD expense we are under at the present time. By putting the CAGE in the South Compartment of the MAIN working shaft we can do ALL of the developing from the 800 UP and at the SAME time by using a BUCKET in the center Compartment we can sink the shaft, and if at any time we wish to stop sinking, we can, by installing another cage in the center Compartment handle a LARGE tonnage of ORE.

With the present hoist and equipment we have, there would not be speed enough to handle the tonnage. Therefore at this time I would recommend ELECTRIFYING THE MINE, for with the Present shaft -- which I can safely say is as good as any in the entire country, by electrifying everything we can use any speed safety would allow.

I have examined the Old Mill thoroughly and conclude that a NEW mill should be installed -- one that is up to date in every way because when we start milling we do not want any delays in the way of "breakdowns".

Water is the essential question just at this time, but I believe by piping from different water holes and sources of supply we have at the present time since the rains, we can find quite a supply which will be of material assistance until such time as the Main shaft can be sunk this additional footage, at which time, I believe all the water necessary will be secured, for the reason that as yet we have NOT REACHED THE WATER LEVEL, AND THIS MUST BE ATTAINED TO ENABLE ONE TO KNOW MORE DETAILS BOTH AS TO WATER AND THE PRIMARY ORE ON THE MAMMOTH CLAIM.

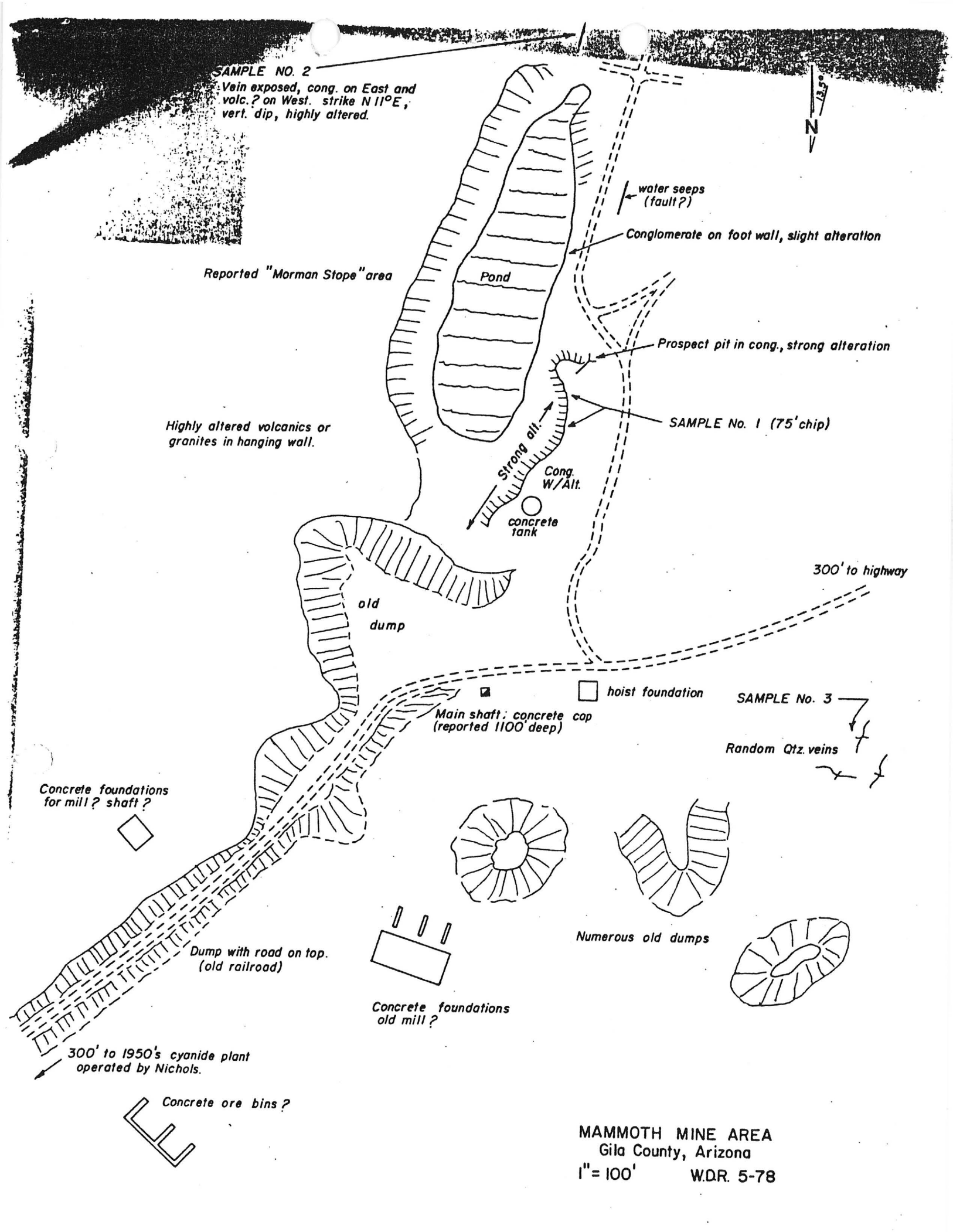
I further recommend the development of the Black Queen property JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, for as I have said -- it

UNDOUBTEDLY IS A TREASURE HOUSE. It would be advisable to repair the shaft and get in readiness for operation at once, as all assays show good paying ore, of which there is a BIG TONNAGE of HIGH GRADE and which is practically all in VIRGIN GROUND.

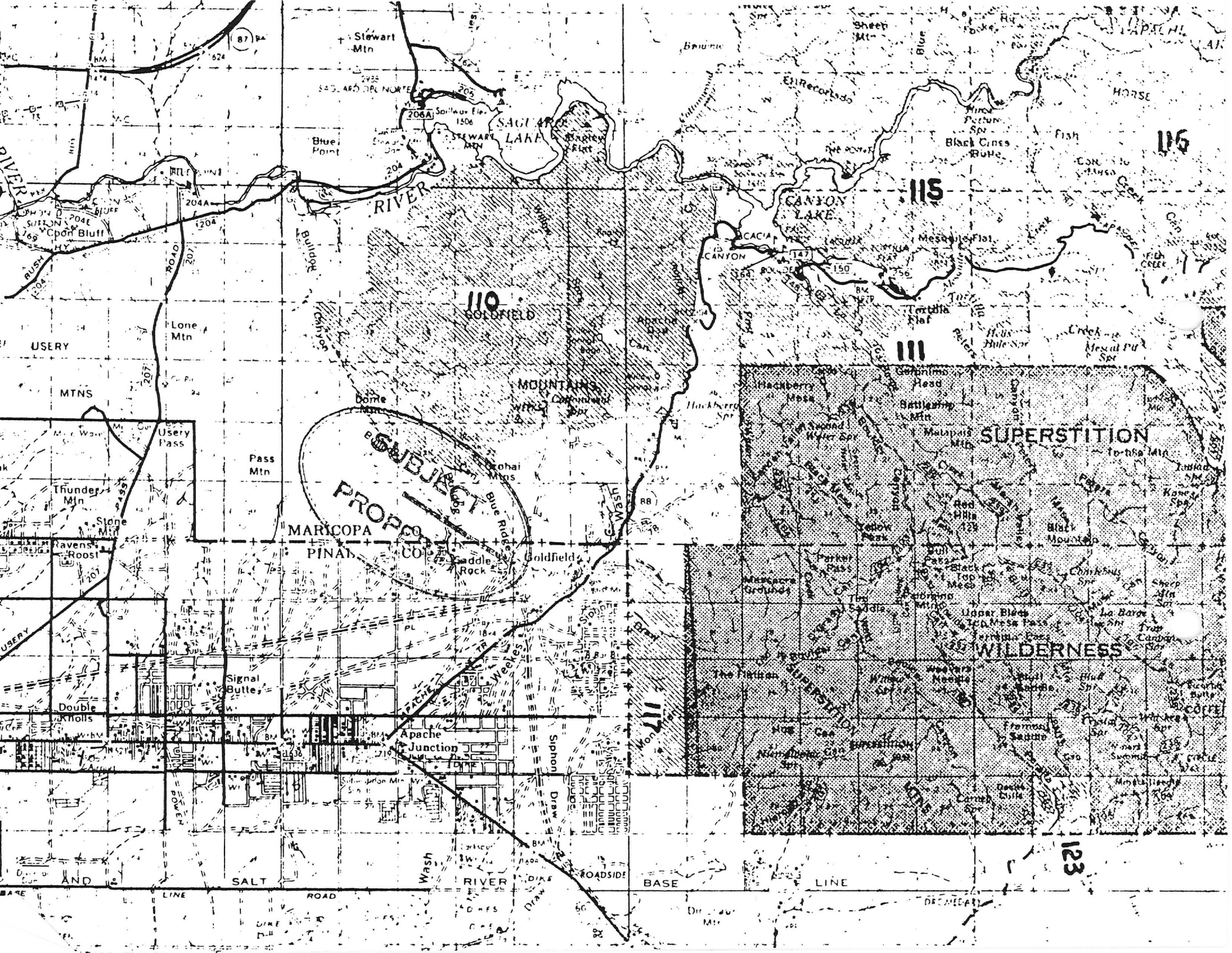
Respectfully submitted,

_____

Charles B. Broan
Superintendent



MAMMOTH MINE AREA
Gila County, Arizona
1" = 100' W.D.R. 5-78


Stewart Mtn
SAGUARO DEL NORTE
SAGUARO LAKE
Blue Point
RIVER
CANYON LAKE
Mesquite Flat
Tortilla Flat
Fish Creek
HORSE
Black Cones Butte
Sheep Mtn
El Recordado
Bulldog Canyon
Apache Gap
Lone Mtn
USERY
MTNS
Usery Pass
Pass Mtn
Thunder Mtn
Stone Mtn
Ravens Roost
Dome Mtn
Goldfield Mountains
Hackberry Mesa
Battleship Mtn
Malapais Mtn
SUPERSTITION
Red Hills
Black Mountain
Yellow Peak
Parker Pass
Black Top Mesa
Upper Bloody Basin
La Barge Canyon
WILDERNESS
Peralta Canyon
Weavers Needle
Fremont Saguaro
Miller Peak
Signal Butte
Double Knolls
Apache Junction
Siphon Draw
Weekes
Goldfield
Saddle Rock
Blue Ridge
Tonto Wash
Hohokam Mesa
SUBJECT PROPERTY
MARICOPA CO.
PINAL CO.
AND SALT RIVER
ROADSIDE
BASE LINE
110
111
115
116
117
123

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 14 — PHONE 632-7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

ASSAY MADE FOR: CLARK OLIVER MINING CO. INC.
Frank Clark
6942 W. Olive, Sp 68
Peoria, Ariz. 85345

Sept. 16, 1977

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% Dist. of material	Assay Au Ag/ton	Dist. Au Ag %	Assay Au oz/ton	Dist. Au %	Assay Ag oz/ton
+14 Mesh	6.7	159.2	6.05	105.56	5.96	34.04
-14 +20 Mesh	8.45	182.20	8.73	122.42	8.72	41.98
-20 + 48 Mesh	42.44	193.98	46.71	128.10	45.92	46.28
- 48 Mesh	42.40	160.04	38.50	110.46	39.48	29.98

In addition to above chart a 261 gram portion of the -20 +48 Mesh was amalgamated with mercury. Recovered in the mercury was 1.8523 grams of gold silver plus the quartz adhering to the gold. The same was done to the -48 Mesh portion using the same amount. From this 1.2372 of gold plus quartz was recovered. These portions were fired and the quartz removed. Recovered in the + 48 fraction was 1.29637 grams which was a 30% loss due to the rock material. Recovered in the -48 fraction was 1.11558 grams which was only a 12% loss due to the rock material.

The residue from the amalgamation was assayed and the +48 fraction had 16.26 mgs of au ag left in the residue and the - 48 M fraction had only 6.72 mgs left in the residue.

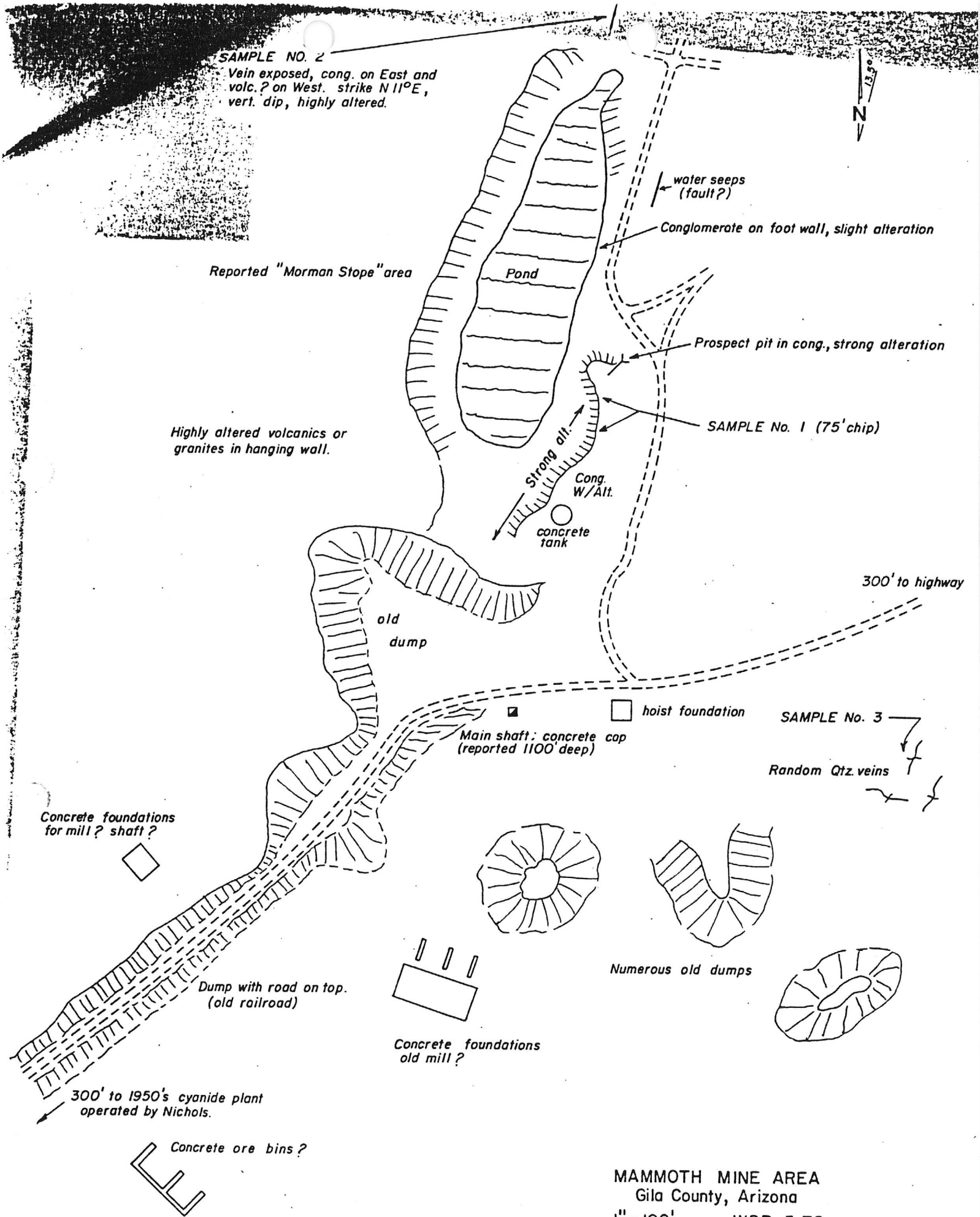
Conclusion: This clearly indicates that the finer the material is ground more metal is liberated. I am sure that a good grade of concentrate could be made from the coarser material but it would sacrifice recovery.

Respectfully submitted,

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 2978 WALTER G. STATLER Date Signed 9-16-77 ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Walter G. Statler

P I C T U R E S



MAMMOTH MINE AREA
Gila County, Arizona
1" = 100' W.D.R. 5-78

HARVEY W. SMITH, E.M. PRESIDENT
Registered Mining Engi[illegible] U.S. Mineral [illegible]yor
U.S. Approved Title Abst[illegible]ter Registered Land Surveyor
4310 North Brown Avenue / Suite 3 Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Tel. 602 / 946-3996

November 27, 1989

Mr. Marshall Ott
Western Labs & Engineering
1385 East 17th Ave.
Apache Junction, AZ 85219

Dear Marshall:

Enclosed is a copy of the plat we have drafted showing locations of samples that we cut on the Mammoth and Mammoth No. 2 lodes. Twenty-two additional samples were taken from underground on the Black Queen lode. The widths of the samples are quite variable, generally 2 to 3 feet wide, but as narrow as one inch on some quartz veins.

If this plat looks satisfactory let me know, I will stamp it, and send you additional copies. If you have any questions, please call.

Thank you for asking us to assist on this project. My statement is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Harvey W. Smith, E.M.
President

HM/hm
Enclosure

DEL TIERRA ENGINEERING & MINING CORP.
HARVEY W[illegible]TH, E.M. PRESIDENT
Registered Mining Engineer
U.S. Approved Title Abstracter
U.S. Mineral Surveyor
Registered Land Surveyor
4310 North Brown Avenue / Suite 3 Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Tel. 602 / 946-3996

November 27, 1989

Western Labs & Engineering
1385 East 17th Avenue
Apache Junction, AZ 85219

For professional engineering services pertaining to sampling of the Mammoth lode:

1,013 miles @ $0.60/mile	$ 607.80
96 hr. @ $35/hr. (Sampling)	3,360.00
Total Due	$ 3,967.80
Received on Account	2,750.00
Balance Due	~~$ 1,217.80~~

Pd. $617.80 @ 1/15/
Bal due ~~$1000.00~~ Pd $500 3/1/90 Bal due $100

Respectfully submitted,

Harvey W. Smith, E.M.
President

SAMPLE LOCATIO

PLAT

MAMMOTH Mining C

OWNED BY

MARSHALL OTT

1385 E. 17th Ave.

Apache Junction, AZ 85

SITUATE IN

Sec. 1, T. 2 N., R. 8 E.

G. & S.R.M.

MARICOPA County

Scale 1"-100' Nov. 2

SAMPLED BY

Del Tierra Explo...

& Mining Corporatio...

15 S. 10th AVE.

Jacobs Assay Office
Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-08

Certificate No. "1"

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 11/21/89 19

Sample Submitted By Mr. MARSHALL OTT

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD oz. per ton	SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD oz. per ton
#100	TRACE	133	TRACE
1	0.011	34	0.004
2	TRACE	35	TRACE
3	0.002	36	0.002
4	TRACE	37	0.013
5	0.004	38	0.001
6	0.049	39	0.040
7	0.036	40	0.068
8	0.001	41	0.001
9	0.005	42	TRACE
10	0.076	43	TRACE
11	0.008	44	TRACE
12	0.071	45	TRACE
13	0.160	46	0.015
14	0.002	47	TRACE
15	0.003	48	0.007
16	0.003		
17	0.004		
18	0.528		
19	0.107		
20	0.001		
21	0.407		
22	0.037		
23	0.137		
24	0.004		
25	TRACE		
26	0.005		
27	TRACE		
28	TRACE		
29	TRACE		
30	TRACE		
31	TRACE		
32A	TRACE		
32B	TRACE		

@ 11/25/89 We (SENT 250.00 - MORE TO THESE SO REDO CALLED "CERT. #1-A" WITH 2 MISSING ARTICLES "VARIOUS WIDTHS" SENT ALSO TO BRIAN HESTER & MIKE JACOBS. M.A. Ott

FIRE ASSAY
1 ASSAY TON

Charges $ 250.00 (paid)

Very respectfully,

15 S. 10th AVE.

Jacobs Assay Offi

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-08

Certificate No.....

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 11/22/89 19

Sample Submitted By Mr. MARSHALL OTT

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ. PER TON
#149	TRACE
150	TRACE
151	0.007
152	0.036
153	0.542
154	0.013
155	TRACE
156	0.298
157	TRACE
158	TRACE
159	0.249
160	TRACE
161	TRACE
162	TRACE
163	TRACE
164	TRACE
165	TRACE
166	TRACE
167	TRACE
168	0.001
169	0.009

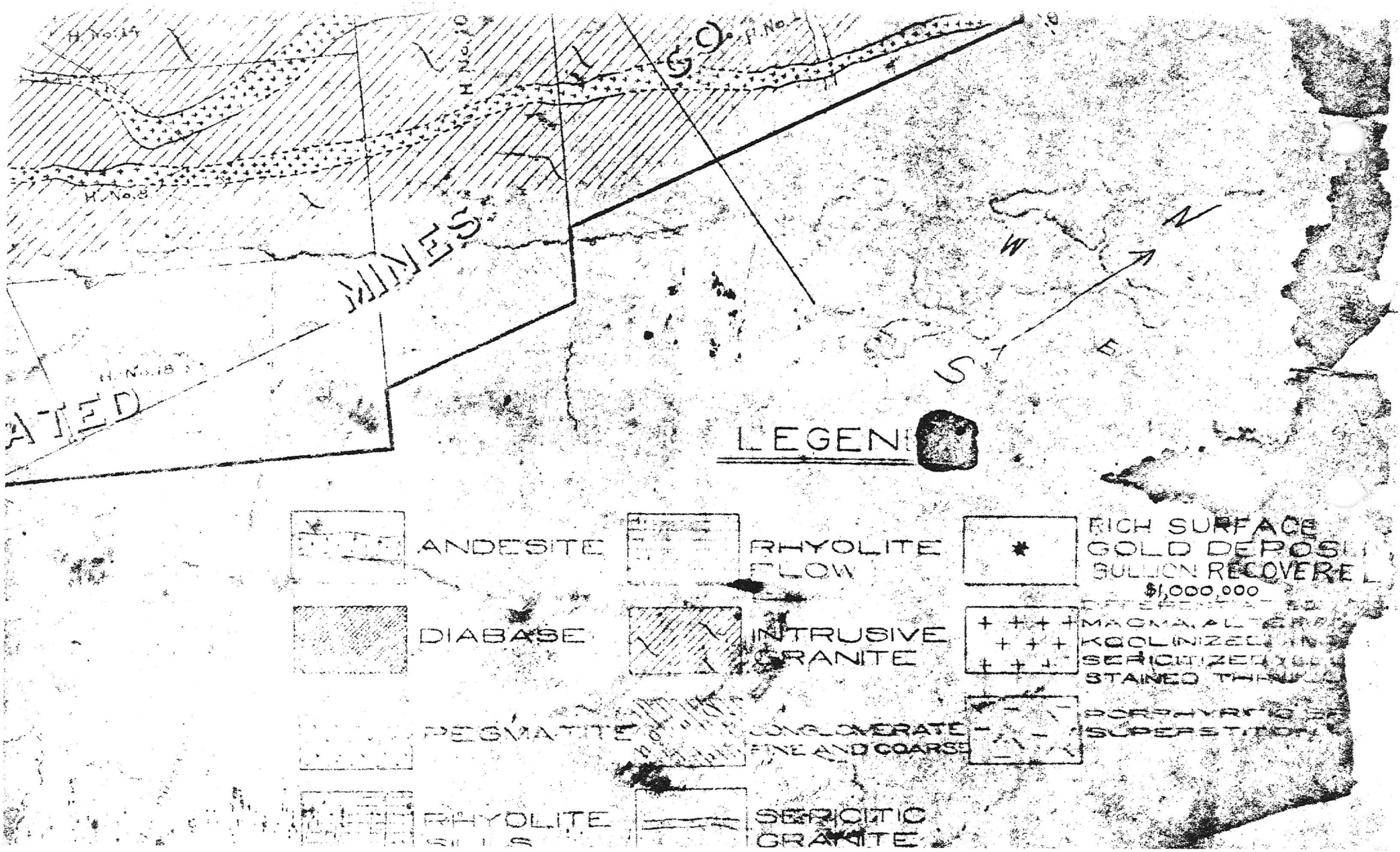
SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ. PER TON
7700	0.012
" 1	0.268
" 2	0.029
" 3	0.038
" 4	0.024
" 5	0.006
" 6	0.005
" 7	TRACE
" 8	0.104
" 9	0.091
" 10	0.006
" 11	0.033
" 12	0.[illegible]09
" 13	0.008
" 14	0.023
" 15	0.005
" 16	0.007
" 17	2.717
" 18	0.009
7800	0.050
" 1	0.021
" 2	0.009
" 3	0.045
" 10	0.078
" 11	0.009
" 12	0.126
" 13	0.014
" 14	0.007
" 15	TRACE

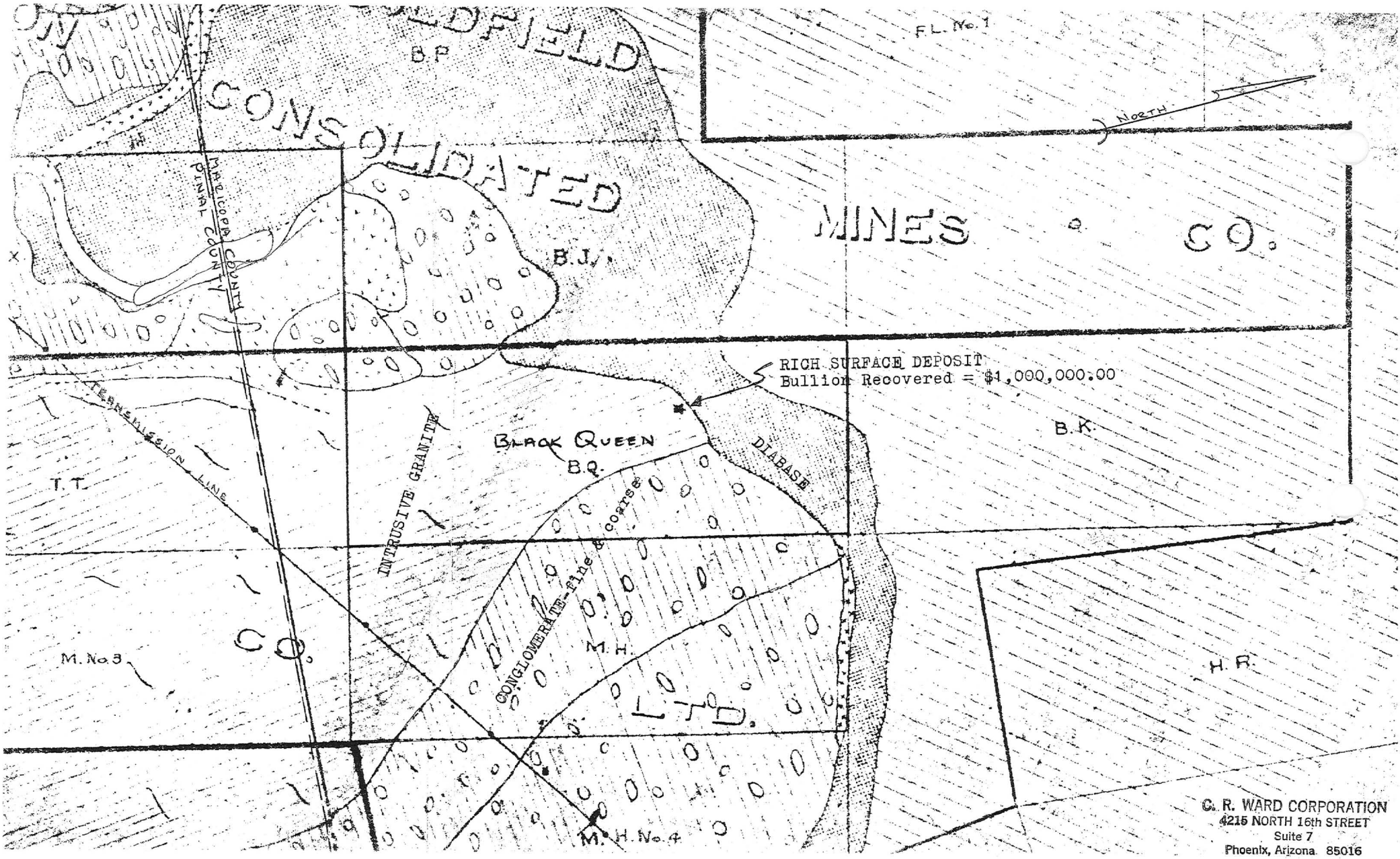
EXCESSIVE Assay Charge

Charges $ 250.00 (PD.)

MICHAEL A. JACOBS

Very respectfully,


H. No. 24
H. No. 9
H. No. 8
H. No. 1
MINES
A T E D
H. No. 18
W
N
E
S
LEGEND
ANDESITE
RHYOLITE FLOW
RICH SURFACE GOLD DEPOSIT
BULLION RECOVERED
$1,000,000
DIABASE
INTRUSIVE GRANITE
MAGMATIC
KAOLINIZED
SERICITIZED
STAINED THRU
PEGMATITE
CONGLOMERATE FINE AND COARSE
PORPHYRITIC
SUPERSTITION
RHYOLITE
SERICITIC GRANITE


B.P
CONSOLIDATED
MINES
CO.
B.J.
F.L. No. 1
NORTH
MARICOPA COUNTY
PINAL COUNTY
RICH SURFACE DEPOSIT
Bullion Recovered = $1,000,000.00
B.K.
BLACK QUEEN
B.Q.
INTRUSIVE GRANITE
DIABASE
CONGLOMERATE-fine & coarse
T. T.
M. No 3
M. H.
H. R.
LTD.
M. H. No. 4
C. R. WARD CORPORATION
4215 NORTH 16th STREET
Suite 7
Phoenix, Arizona. 85016

Registered Assayers

Certificate No.....

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 11/24/89 19

Sample Submitted By Mr. MARSHALL OTT

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ PER TON
7816	0.005	7876	0.011
17	TRACE	" 77	TRACE
18	0.433	" 78	TRACE
19	0.004	" 79	0.003
20	0.008	" 80	0.002
21	0.027	" 81	0.001
22	0.009	" 82	0.001
23	0.008	" 83	TRACE
24	0.931	" 84	0.002
25	2.038	85	0.001
26	0.714	" 86	0.005
27	0.731	87	0.003
29	0.001	" 88	0.002
50	0.152	" 89	TRACE
51	0.026	90	0.005
52	0.022	" 91	0.002
53	0.095	" 92	TRACE
54	0.013	" 93	TRACE
55	TRACE	" 94	TRACE
56	0.002	" 95	TRACE
57	0.002	" 96	TRACE
58	0.003	97	TRACE
59	0.002	" 98	TRACE
60	0.026	" 99	0.001
61	0.609		
62	0.893		
" 63	0.224		
" 64	0.007		
" 65	0.006		
" 66	0.019		
67	0.020		
" 68	0.002		
" 69	0.029		
" 70	0.006		
" 71	0.035		
" 72	0.034		
" 73	TRACE		
" 74	0.002		
75	0.003		

FIRE-ASSAY
1 ASSAY TON CHA

Very respectfully,

11/24/89

Charges $ 315.00 (pd.)

Jacobs Assay Office
Registered Assayers

(MIKE JACOBS

Certificate No.....

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 11/28/89 19

Sample Submitted By Mr. MARSHALL OTT

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ. PER TON
8052	0.036	9320	0.017
" 53	TRACE	" 21	0.004
" 54	0.002	" 22	0.002
" 55	0.001	" 23	0.174
" 56	0.006	" 24	0.013
" 57	0.001	" 25	0.021
" 58	TRACE	" 26	0.008
" 59	TRACE	" 27	0.014
" 60	0.137	" 28	0.003
" 61	0.042	" 29	0.007
" 62	0.069	" 30	0.015
" 63	TRACE	" 31	0.008
" 64	0.007	32	0.010
" 65	TRACE	" 33	0.020
" 66	TRACE	" 34	0.210
" 67	0.003	" 35	0.129
" 71	0.002	" 36	0.123
		" 37	0.027
		" 38	0.101
9300	0.012	" 39	0.002
" 1	0.057	" 40	0.077
" 2	0.016	" 41	0.025
" 3	0.088	" 42	0.011
" 4	TRACE	" 43	0.171
A " 5	5.349	" 44	0.015
" 6	0.004	45	0.190
A " 7	3.365	" 46	0.001
A " 8	10.267	" 47	TRACE
A " 9	2.317	" 48	0.112
" 10	0.976	" 49	0.153
" 11	0.002	"missing one"	0.006
" 12	0.004		
" 13	1.238		
" 14	0.119		
" 15	0.016		
" 16	0.002		
" 17	0.006		
" 18	0.011		
" 19	0.007		

FIRE-ASSAY
1 ASSAY TON CHA

Charges $ 340.00 (pd.)

Registered Assayers

Certificate No. I-A

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 12/5/89 19

Sample Submitted By Mr. MARSHALL OTT RESAMPLED & REASSAYED

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD OZ. PER TON
#100	0.001	126	0.007
1	0.011	27	0.002
2	0.002	28	0.009
3	0.012	29	0.002
4	TRACE	30	TRACE
5	0.007	31	TRACE
6	0.062	32-A	0.002
7	0.049	32-B	0.002
8	TRACE	33	0.003
9	0.004	34	0.001
10	0.079	35	0.027
11	0.012	36	0.001
12	0.170	37	0.002
13	0.148	38	0.007
14	0.005	39	TRACE
15	0.006	40	TRACE
16	0.021	41	0.005
17	0.006	42	0.004
18	0.434	43	0.003
19	0.115	44	TRACE
20	0.004	45	0.002
21	0.388	46	TRACE
22	0.049	47	TRACE
23	0.156	48	0.009
24	0.006		
25	0.004		

Yours respectfully,

12/5/89

Charges $ 250.00 (pd.)

ESTABLISHED 1880

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE

JACOBS ASSAY OFFICE

REGISTERED ASSAYERS

FAX (602) 622-0813
PHONE 622-0813
1435 SOUTH 10TH AVE.
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

12/11/89

MARSHALL OTT

INVOICE STATEMENT

11/21/89 cert.....$250.00 (50 ASSAYS)
11/22/89 cert.....250.00 (50 ASSAYS)
11/24/89 cert.....315.00 (63 ASSAYS)
11/28/89 cert.....340.00 (70 ASSAYS)
12/5/89 cert.....250.00 (50 ASSAYS)
TOTAL....$1405.00 (283 ASSAYS-TOTAL)

CREDIT ON ACCOUNT

11/17/89.....$500.00
11/30/89..... 500.00
12/1/89..... 250.00
TOTAL..$1250.00

TOTAL ASSAYS
1405.00 (283 TOTAL ASSAYS DONE)
CREDIT.. 1250.00
BALANCE.....$155.00

Form 1-902
(December 1962)

Serial Number

AR-033060

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Phoenix District
State Arizona

Manager
Lands
Minerals
Records

MINERAL REPORT

Mineral Patent Application
of
Goldfield Mines, Inc.
for the
Mammoth Lode Mining Claim

(Title)

LANDS INVOLVED

Pinal County, Arizona
Gila and Salt River Meridian
T. 1 N., R. 8 E.
Sec. 1: Part of S½NW¼ & N½SW¼
containing 20.609 acres

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT
1964 AUG 31 AM 11 03
LAND OFFICE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

August 27, 1964
(Date)

By

Lewis S. Zentner
Valuation Engineer (Mining)

AUG 28 1964

Approved
Richard H. Petrie
District Manager

Orig: Case file
cc: T&R
cc: PDO-M
cc: USGS

:ks

31748

Introduction:

The Mammoth lode mining claim, located in the Goldfield Mining District, is approximately four miles northeast of Apache Junction. Arizona State Highway 88 traverses the southeast part of the claim, and other parts of the claim are accessible over dirt roads.

Field identification of the claim was made from the mineral survey monuments located at the corners of the claim, and from the section corner common to sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., G&SRM.

During the course of the examination carried out intermittently during the months of May and June, 1964, interviews were held with the following people:

Mr. Hugh Nichols, President, Goldfield Mines, Inc.
Mrs. Beatrice W. Lewis, resident on adjoining claim
Mr. Harvey Smith, U.S. Mineral Surveyor

Mr. Harvey Smith accompanied the mineral examiners Lewis S. Zentner and Robert T. Mitcham, July 20, 1964, on a joint examination of the claim.

Topography, Vegetation and Climate:

The land within and surrounding the Mammoth claim is rolling and slopes gently to the southwest, the elevation being about 1500 feet above sea level. Overburden consisting of rocky soil, varies from a few inches to several feet thick. The area is entrenched by numerous ravines having near vertical banks. Where the soil mantle is heavy, these banks may rise from 10 to 25 feet above the washes.

The water level in the vicinity is not known, but there is water standing in the old workings on the Mammoth at about 20 feet below the surface. On the Bulldog mining claim, approximately one mile west of the Mammoth, there is water standing in a shaft 70 feet below the surface.

Vegetation is scanty, consisting of cacti, palo verde and mesquite.

The climate is mild during the winter months and hot in the summer. Annual precipitation averages 9 to 10 inches.

General Geology:

Almost all of the area is covered by a soil mantle of variable thickness. Where the mantle has been removed by stream action or mine workings, granite and volcanic rock have been exposed.

Claude F. McLean

To the north and west of the claim, Precambrian granite overlain by north dipping Tertiary tuff and lava flows crop out.

Local Geology and Mineralization:

Granite is exposed in the cut shown on the mineral survey plat as improvement No. 2 and in the large pit to the north of the main shaft (No. 7 on plat). The granite in the cut is highly decomposed and stained red in the upper part of the cut. The red coloring is probably due to oxidation of pyrite associated with the granite.

A fault zone trending N. 5° E. and dipping vertically is exposed in both the north and south end of the cut; this zone was examined and sampled. Quartz stringers were observed associated with the granite in the fault zone. The rock along the zone is highly fractured.

According to Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137, indurated conglomerate and granite breccia are also found in the area and the gold present is associated with iron oxide. Gold mineralization is found associated with the quartz stringers along the fault. In all probability gold bearing solution moved upward along the fault and deposited the gold. The vertical extent of deposition is not known but gold was reported in the deepest drift 1000 feet below the surface.

Sampling:

Samples were cut at the north and south end of improvement No. 2 (see mineral survey plat for location). The samples were assayed for gold and silver. Table No. 1 shows the pertinent data for these samples.

Table 1

Assay No.	Sample width	Value Gold: per ton	Value Silver: per ton	Location
M-1	3.5 ft.	$91.70	$1.60	North end of Improvement No. 2
M-2	1.0 ft.	14.70	2.00	Footwall side south end of Improvement No. 2
M-3	1.25 ft.	16.10	1.80	Hanging wall side south end of Improvement No. 2

The face at the south end of the cut is 3.25 feet wide. The central part (1 foot wide) appeared massive and barren and was not sampled.

Claude E. McLean

The assay value for the sample taken at the north end appears high and not representative of the fault zone.

A second sample was cut here at a later date and panned. A few minute particles of free gold were recovered from the sample. This free gold was probably deposited as erosion of the vein occurred. The light material was carried away and the gold deposited. These high values could not be expected to persist at depth.

The assay values of samples Nos. M-2 and M-3 are probably more representative and could be expected to continue at depth.

Mining:

Mining from the Mammoth lode mining claim has been carried on intermittently since 1898. The most recent mining was done in 1950 and 1951. Mining during this latter period was by open pit. During this period of production (1950 and 1951), the company received in excess of $19,725 in payment from smelters for gold ore shipments. The total tonnage of ore represented by these payments is not known.

Early production records for the mine are not available. However Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137 records that from 1910 to 1930 during intermittent operations $67,000 worth of gold and silver were recovered from 7100 tons of ore.

Mining Improvements:

Records indicate three shafts on the claim (one sunk to a depth of 1000 feet) and thousands of feet of drifts. Because of water and most of the workings being caved, the underground workings are inaccessible. It is obvious from surface workings that in excess of $500 has been spent in developing the claim.

References:

Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137.

Lewis S. Zentner
Valuation Engineer (Mining)

Attachments:
Assay Report, Ariz. Testing Lab
Lewis report on Mammoth Mine
Plat

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
PHONE 254-6181 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1868 PHOENIX 85001

Chemist

For U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Phoenix District Office
Federal Building
Phoenix, Arizona

Date July 22, 1964

Sample of Ore

Received: 7-21-64

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at $ 35.00 per ounce

Silver figured at $ 1.00 per ounce

LAB. NO.	IDENTIFICATION	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES	
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE	OZ. PER TON	VALUE		
157783	#M-1	2.62	$91.70	1.60	$1.60		
157784	#M-2	0.42	14.70	2.00	2.00		
157785	#M-3	0.46	16.10	1.80	1.80		

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1964
DIST. 3262, PHOENIX, ARIZONA
U.S.D.I. B.L.M.
ACTION UNIT
DIST. MGR.
ASST. DIST. MGR.
ADMIN
RES. MGMT.
P. C. A. D.
LANDS
MINERALS
FILE
REMARKS

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1964
LAND MANAGEMENT

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE EXPIRES
CLAUDE E.
McLEAN
DEC. 31, 1964
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

HEWLETT MINERAL MANAGEMENT

R. F. HEWLETT
Phone (619) 242-~~8297~~
242-~~3737~~
242-5450

15110 Mandan
Apple Valley
California 92307

March 15, 1985

Bill Morton
P.M. Recovery, INC.

Dear Mr. Morton:

Assays collected by myself and Shane Lohse on the "Apache Junction Tailings" project were analyzed by MONITOR GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORIES with the following results:

"Don's Tailings"--	Site A	.319 troy ounces gold/ton	.35 A
"AP JCT BUCKET C--	Site B	.239 troy ounces gold/ton	.50 A
"Bucket C/Loc. C	Site C	.215 troy ounces gold/ton	.10 A
Loc. I-12	Site D	.176 troy ounces gold/ton	
AP JUNCT BUCKET	Site E	.168 troy ounces gold/ton	.20 A
Loc. T-12	Site F	.151 troy ounces gold/ton	

The "raw tailings"--(no crushing) were concentrated by gravity with a Mark VII Reichert Spiral and the concentrate assayed. The results ar

Head Assay(Troy Ounces Gold/ton	CONCENTRATE	CONCENTRATION RATI
0.319	5.37	16.83 : 1
0.043	0.54	12.54 : 1
0.025	0.176	7.04 : 1

THIS PROVES THE ECONOMICS OF GRINDING-GRAVITY CONCENTRATION AS AN ECONOMIC METHOD TO RECOVER GOLD FROM THE APACHE JUNCTION TAILINGS.

SIGNED: Richard F Hewlett DATED: March 17, 1985

Richard F. Hewlett

METAL REFINERS LTD.
255 S. EXTENSION ROAD
MESA, ARIZONA 85202
(602) 964-2701

JUL 13 1984

APACHECONC APACHE MINING & DEVELOPMENT - 1984 CONCENTRATE ACCOUNT
7/10/84

LOG NUMBER	DATE RECEIVED	NET WEIGHT	TOTAL PAID	GOLD ASSAY T.O./TON	GOLD CONTENT T.O./LOT	SILVER ASSAY T.O./TON	SILVER CONTENT T.O./LOT
M-170-191	1/03/84	717.00	3906.07	35.56	12.75	10.19	3.65
M-170-192	1/13/84	368.00	3921.24	71.37	13.13	20.00	3.68
M-170-194	1/19/84	315.00	4340.68	86.52	13.63	23.50	3.70
M-170-196	1/26/84	461.50	5240.32	77.35	17.85	21.70	5.01
M-170-197	1/31/84	866.50	16226.16	117.89	51.08	33.03	15.18
TOTAL - JANUARY		2728.00	33634.47	77.74	108.43	22.08	31.22
TOTAL - YTD		2728.00	33634.47	77.74	108.43	22.08	31.22
M-170-200	2/03/84	520.00	10153.89	119.93	31.18	33.83	9.32
M-170-201	2/13/84	1135.00	19981.59	109.92	62.38	31.55	17.90
M-170-202	2/13/84	639.50	1739.02	18.04	5.77	5.83	1.86
M-170-203	2/17/84	488.00	7043.65	88.87	21.68	24.34	5.94
M-170-204	2/17/84	468.00	1309.15	18.30	4.28	12.06	2.82
M-170-206	2/21/84	288.50	908.14	20.23	2.92	17.60	2.54
M-170-207	2/21/84	637.50	1503.80	15.16	4.83	4.68	1.49
M-170-208	2/28/84	361.50	2340.44	40.54	7.33	12.52	2.26
TOTAL - FEBRUARY		4538.00	44979.68	53.87	140.37	18.05	44.14
TOTAL - YTD		7266.00	78614.15	65.81	248.81	20.07	75.36
M-170-211	3/15/84	413.50	2442.32	37.43	7.74	12.72	2.63
M-170-213	3/19/84	865.00	5331.67	39.15	16.93	10.63	4.60
M-170-214	3/22/84	1041.50	9127.17	56.27	29.30	14.92	7.77
M-170-216	3/26/84	680.50	13451.63	120.06	40.85	33.08	11.26
M-170-217	3/26/84	550.50	4353.14	51.03	14.05	13.99	3.85
M-170-220	3/30/84	1158.50	17988.24	94.04	54.47	23.44	14.74
TOTAL - MARCH		4709.50	52694.17	66.33	163.34	18.46	44.84
TOTAL - YTD		11975.50	131308.32	66.07	412.15	19.27	120.20
M-170-222	4/03/84	475.00	6740.14	87.77	20.85	24.32	5.78
M-170-223	4/03/84	622.00	1772.67	18.73	5.83	5.89	1.83
M-170-225	4/06/84	390.75	5401.65	85.54	16.71	23.55	4.99
M-170-226	4/12/84	509.00	7235.38	87.58	22.29	27.21	6.92
M-170-227	4/12/84	518.50	1347.30	17.01	4.41	6.92	1.79
M-170-228	4/16/84	454.00	4726.91	68.48	15.54	19.82	4.50
M-170-229	4/16/84	338.50	1109.60	21.56	3.65	7.85	1.33
M-170-231	4/23/84	1478.00	5600.99	24.72	18.27	8.03	5.93
M-170-234	4/30/84	751.50	2219.77	19.65	7.38	6.58	2.47
TOTAL - APRIL		5537.25	36154.41	47.89	114.93	14.69	35.55
TOTAL - YTD		17512.75	167462.73	56.98	527.08	16.98	155.75
M-170-237	5/04/84	912.50	1390.08	10.11	4.61	3.08	1.41
M-170-239	5/07/84	710.00	1887.08	17.85	6.34	4.93	1.75
M-170-241	5/07/84	551.00	2100.09	23.58	7.05	8.02	2.21
M-170-242	5/15/84	416.50	1266.06	20.36	4.24	6.01	1.22
M-170-244	5/24/84	967.50	2613.87	17.98	8.70	6.30	3.02
TOTAL - MAY		3557.50	9257.18	18.38	30.93	5.67	9.64
TOTAL - YTD		21070.25	176719.91	37.68	558.01	11.32	165.41
M-170-247	6/01/84	651.50	1686.93	16.44	5.36	5.18	1.65
M-170-248	6/06/84	370.50	608.29	10.48	1.94	3.31	0.61
M-170-250	6/11/84	400.00	1727.68	28.23	5.65	9.16	1.62
M-170-252	6/15/84	390.50	1374.39	23.91	4.67	7.01	1.37
M-170-254	6/25/84	949.50	3698.75	26.41	12.54	8.17	3.88
TOTAL - JUNE		2762.00	9096.04	21.09	30.15	6.37	9.18
TOTAL - YTD		23832.25	185815.95	29.39	588.16	8.84	174.59

"WASP" HIGH-GRADE VEIN ORE; IMPACTED-TABLE CONCENTRATED.

THE ABOVE ARE TYPICAL CONCENTRATE SALES.

Monitor Geochemical Laboratory, In
P.O. Box 1428 * Hesperia, California 92345 * Phone (619) 244-3481

Certificate of Analysis

66
CLIENT: DICK HEWLETT
ATTENTION:

DATE: 03/12/85
CLIENT ORDER NO.
INVOICE NO.: R3
LAB NO. : 1340
CC:

ANALYTICAL METHODS: Au - Fire Analyses (1 A.T.)
Ag - Fire Analyses

SAMPLE #	Fire Au(oz/ton)	Fire Ag(oz/ton)
AJT AG	.014	.05
DON'S TAILS	.319	.35
AP JCT BUCKET C	.239	.50
AP JAC TAILS	.025	.05
AP JCT BUCKET	.168	.20

Brett P. Connelly
Brett P. Connelly
Laboratory Manager

p111

J. B. LABORATORY

Specialists in Precious Metal Recovery

2702 S. 45TH ST. PHOENIX, AZ 85034 (602) 966-8103

PROJECT DICK HEWLITT PP

SAMPLE #	DATE	PROCESS TO RUN	WT TO USE	CON WT	DOR'E WT	DRILL WT	VOL ML
#1	3/13/6	W2-5 Sample					

ELEMENT	PPM	OZ PER TON HD ORE	OZ PER TON CON	OZ PER TON DOR'E	VALUES
Au		39.0			
Ag		14.3			

COMMENTS THANK YOU!

Jim Lewis

J. B. LABORATORY

Specialists In Precious Metal Recovery

2702 S. 45TH ST. PHOENIX, AZ 85034 (602) 966-8103

PROJECT DICK HEWLITT PP

SAMPLE #	DATE	PROCESS TO RUN	WT TO USE	CON WT	DOR'E WT	DRILL WT	VOL ML
#1		S-(B21-41)					
#2	3/13/6	S-S1					
#3		SW					

	ELEMENT	PPM	OZ PER TON HD ORE	OZ PER TON CON	OZ PER TON DOR'E	VALUES
#1	Au		.8			
	Ag		.4			
#2	Au		.03			
	Ag		.07			
#3	Au		9.4			
	Ag		5.5			

COMMENTS

Thank You
Jim Cousens

P. 13

J. B. LABORATORY

Specialists in Precious Metal Recovery

2702 S. 45TH ST. PHOENIX, AZ 85034 (602) 966-8103

SAMPLE #	GOLD	SILVER
W2-3 1/16	2.3	3.3
Wasp Con	.9	2.0
W2-1 1/4	4.6	4.8
W2-2 1/4	3.8	4.5
W2-5 1/16	Repeat	
W2-4 1/4	1.2	2.0
W2-5 1/4	3.1	2.9
W2-1 1/16	1.2	1.9
W2-2 1/16	2.8	3.4
W2-4 1/16	1.2	2.7
LSL CON	.4	.7
Sil #12 15' 1/4	.2	.5
Wasp Red 1/16	.9	1.8
Wasp Red	2.4	4.1
W2-3 1/4	2.1	4.4
Wasp Red 1/4	1.9	2.7

The above samples were submitted to us for fire tests to determin values that may be refined from this material.

Thank You!

J.B. LAB

Paid

BOB HOLLADAY

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison Street ⊏ Phoenix, Arizona 85007 ⊐ 602/254-6181

For: Hewlett Mineral Management
Mr. Dick Hewlett
4304 West Mercury Way
Chandler, Arizona 85224

Date: February 21, 1986

Lab. No.: 6225

Sample: Ore

Marked: See Below

Received: 2-18-86

Submitted by: Same

REPORT OF LABORATORY TESTS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples Marked	Gold, ppm	T. Oz/Ton	Silver, ppm	T. Oz/Ton
W1	66.	1.925	15.	0.44
W2	240.	7.000	75.	2.19
W3	35.	1.021	9	0.26
W4	360.	10.500	76.	2.22
W5	48.	1.400	15	0.44
W6	4.4	0.128	2	0.06
Cons. W1	48	1.400	63	1.84
Cons. W2	33	0.962	34	0.99
Cons. W3	39	1.137	27	0.79
Cons. W4	47	1.371	35	1.02
Cons. W5	54	1.575	48	1.40
Cons. W6	138	4.025	99	2.89
Cons. W7	63	1.837	40	0.03
Cons. W8	52	1.517	34.	0.99
Cons. W9	50	1.458	32	0.93
Cons. T	1100	32.083	66	1.92
Cons. G	1300	37.916	110	3.21
Ivan 1 Mag	71	2.071	490	14.29
Light Mag	1.3	0.038	2	0.06
Non Mag.	2.1	0.061	1	0.03
Ivan 2 Mag	3.6	0.105	990	28.87
Light Mag	1.3	0.038	13	0.38
Non Mag	2.6	0.076	1	0.03
Ivan 3 Mag	2.1	0.061	550	16.04
Light Mag	0.9	0.017	8	0.23
Non Mag	3.2	0.093	1	0.03
Ivan 4 Mag	0.5	0.016	100	2.92
Light Mag	0.7	0.020	2	0.06
Non Mag	0.4	0.012	< 1	—
& G1	0.5	0.015	23	0.67
& G2	2.9	0.08	33	0.96

< = less than

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

CORRECTED REPORT
March 13, 1986

Arizona Testing Laboratories
817 West Madison Street ☐ Phoenix, Arizona 85007 ☐ 602/254-6181

For: Hewlett Mineral Management
Mr. Dick Hewlett
4304 W. Mercury Way
Chandler, Arizona 85224

Date: March 13, 1986

Lab. No.: 6504

Sample: Ore

Marked: See Below

Received: 3/7/86

Submitted by: Mr. Shane Lohse

REPORT OF LABORATORY TESTS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples Marked:	Gold, ppm	T.O./Ton	Silver, ppm	T.O./Ton
Carbon no prep	2.6	.076	1.7	0.05
Lead no prep	320	9.333	280	8.17
WASP no prep	680	19.833	80	2.33
Yellow Aster-1/16 comp no prep	2.5	.073	< 1	—
Yellow Aster-1/16 comp	14	0.408	< 1	—
W 2-1-1/16 Channel Cut	370	10.792	40	1.167
2-2 " 7' wide over	660	19.250	90	2.62
2-3 " 70' length	1000	29.166	74	2.16
2-4 "	530	15.458	60	1.75
2-5 " Pit Bottom	880	25.666	110	3.21
WASP Red-1/16	440	12.833	30	0.87
Silurian Table Conc	39	1.137	1	0.03
Sil #1 5'	225	6.562	25	0.73
10' Cons	50	1.458	1.6	0.05
12'	57	1.662	24	0.70
Sil #2 5'	15	0.437	1	0.03
10'	31	0.904	17	0.50
12'	7.3	0.213	< 1	—
Sil #3 5'	85	2.479	12	0.35
10'	27	0.787	16	0.47
12'	45	1.312	6.8	0.20
Sil #4 5'	14	0.408	1.2	0.03
10'	89	2.596	27	0.79
12'	5.3	0.155	7.8	0.23
Sil #12 5'	10	0.292	2.7	0.08
10'	30	0.875	9.3	0.27
15' Cons	14	0.408	6	0.17

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES
Claude E. McLean, Jr.

HEWLETT MINERAL MANAGEMENT

R. F. HEWLETT
Phone (602) 961-0087
961-0072

March 26, 1986

4304 W. Mercury Way
Chandler, AZ 85224

GOLDFIELD MINING DISTRICT-ARIZONA

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	INVESTMNT. INTEREST	INTEREST RETURN	CLAIMS	ORE RESERVES	NET OP. PROFIT
$ 250,000	10 %	$ 1.44mm	B.King/ M.H. #2	240,000 tons @0.30 Au	$ 14,400,000.
$ 500,000	13 %	$ 2.81mm	Indians	480,000 tons @0.25 Au	$ 21,600,000.
$ 750,000	15 %	$ 5.40mm	Above + B.(Hand/Nite)	720,000 tons	$ 36,000,000.
$ 1,000,000	18 %	$ 8.64mm	T.Thumb & Mammoth 2/3	800,000 tons @0.30 Au	$ 48,000,000.
$ 2,000,000	28 %	$ 26.88mm	B.Queen & M.Hubbard	1,600,000 tons @0.30 Au	$ 96,000,000.
$ 3,000,000	37 %	$ 66.69mm	Mammoth(Pat), Annex, & Laurence	2,400,000 tons @0.35 Au	$ 180,000,000.
$ 8,000,000	49 %	$194.04mm	All of the above: Plus options.		$ 396,000,000.

Gold Price = $300/troy ounce
No silver credits
Production Costs = $30/ton

GENERAL TESTING LABORATORIES

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENCE COMPANY (CANADA) LTD
1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1V
PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVIS

TO:
MR. A. P. FAWLEY
1947 King Edward Avenue West
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 2W7

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 7710-1351 | DATE: Oct. 19/77

hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: Ore

MARKED	GOLD oz/st	SILVER oz/st	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
30401	0.102	0.18	CRUSHED ORE	+20 MESH				
30402	0.336	1.20	CRUSHED ORE	-20 MESH				
30403	7.846	2.92	CONCENTRATE FROM SHAKING TABLE OCT. 10/77					
30404	0.022	0.50	PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE, ABOUT 60 FT. DEEP.					
30405	0.148	0.49	STOCK PILE FOR MILL FEED					
30406	13.120	5.14	CONCENTRATE FROM SHAKING TABLE OCT 11/77					
30407	0.100	-	8-FT. CHANNEL SAMPLE AT INCLINE SHAFT					
30408	0.012	0.19	15-FT. CHANNEL SAMPLE IN TRENCH SOUTH OF SHAFT					
30409	0.016	-	6-FT PIT IN OLD DUMP FROM VERTICAL SHAFT					
30410	0.005	-	30-FT CHANNEL, SOUTHERN TRENCH					

REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORED FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

REPORTS ARE THE CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CLIENTS. PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS, CONCLUSION OR EXTRACTS FROM OR REGARDING OUR REPORTS IS NOT PERMITTED WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL. ANY LIABILITY ATTACHED THERETO IS LIMITED TO THE FEE CHARGED.

H.G.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

COPY

Phoenix, Arizona, Nov 6 29

CHAS. A. DIEHL

ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE

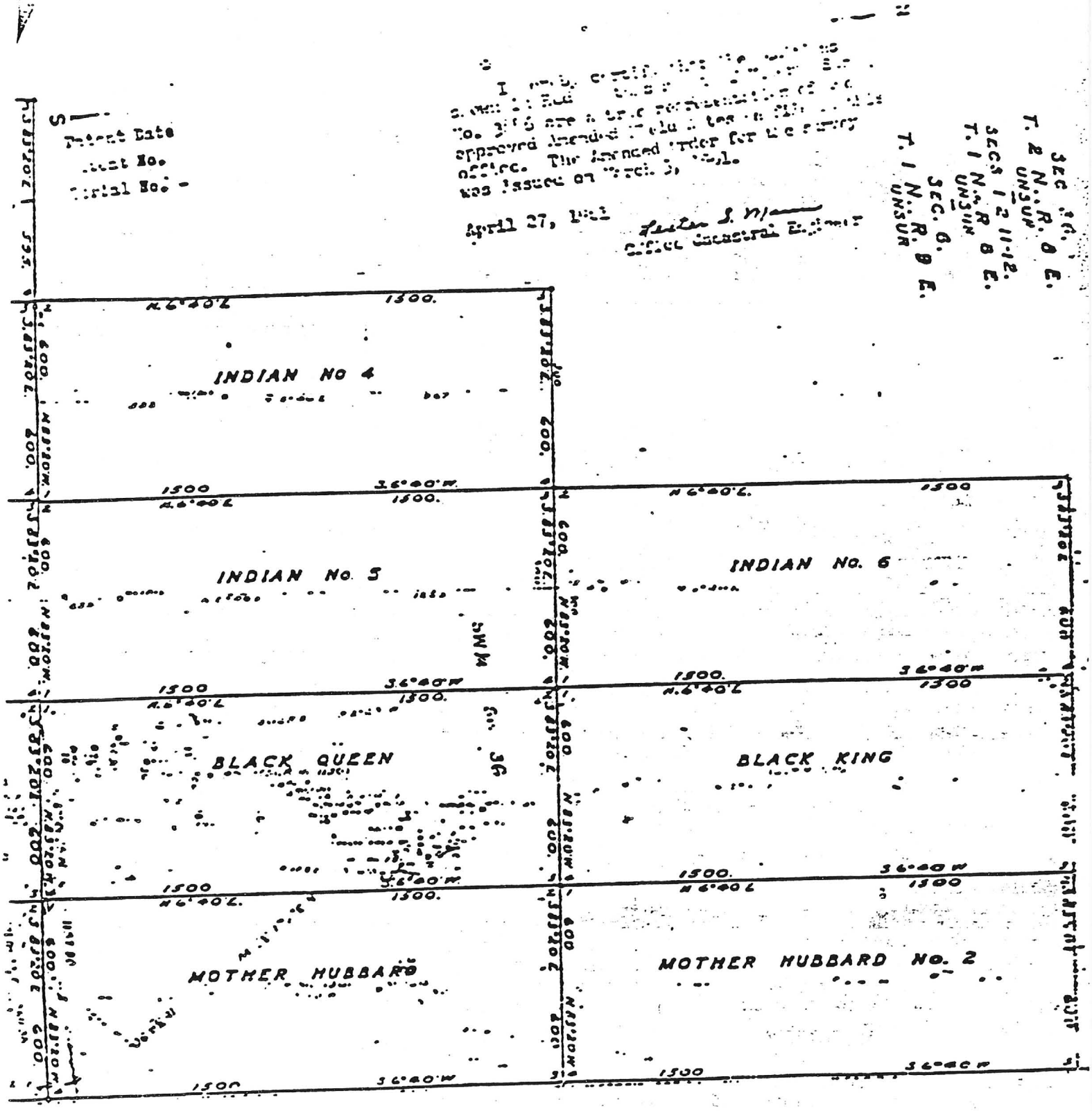
Phone 4447 — 315 North First Street — P. O. Box 1148

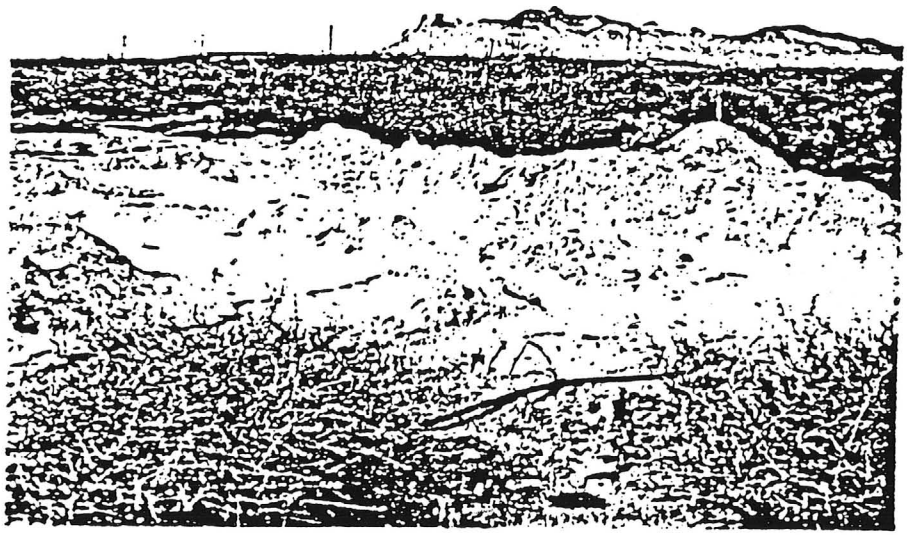
This Certifies That the samples submitted for assay by Apache Trail Gold Mg. Co. contain as follows per ton of 2000 lbs. Avoir.:

SAMPLE MARKED	SILVER OUNCES PER TON	VALUE AT 50¢ PER OZ.	GOLD OUNCES PER TON	VALUE AT $20 PER OZ.	PERCENTAGE
"Black Queen" 150' level					
1 5" width 14' N: of cross cut.	.5	$.25	.14	$2.80	
2 19" width 10½' N. of cross cut.	1.3	$.65	.91	$18.20	
3 Country rock hanging wall.	.7	$.35	.02	$.40	
4 Footwall Oxidized Granite	.7	$.35	1.08	$21.60	
5 7'-0" N. of cross cut-7½" wide.	1.2	$.60	12.84	$256.80	
6 Quartz & Altered Granite 3' N. crosscut.	1.5	$.75	1.26	$25.20	
7 18" Hanging Wall Country Rock 3'-0"" North of crosscut.	1.0	$.50	.02	$.40	
8 10" Country Rock in Hanging & Footwall 7'-0". N. of crosscut.	1.0	$.50	.03	$.60	
9 Special	19.1	$9.55	43.59	$871.60	

Charges $ 11.25 Paid

Assayer Chas. A. Diehl


INDIAN NO 4
INDIAN NO 5
INDIAN NO. 6
BLACK QUEEN
BLACK KING
MOTHER HUBBARD
MOTHER HUBBARD NO. 2
1500.
600.
200.
N.6°40'E.
36°40'W.
SEC. 36.
T. 2 N., R. 8 E.
UNSUR.
SECS. 1, 2, 11-12.
T. 1 N., R. 8 E.
UNSUR.
SEC. 6.
T. 1 N., R. 8 E.
UNSUR.



T. INGS: Beginning in T8?? the "high-grade" vein ore was mined underground (down to 1,000 feet). The ore was crushed by "STAMP MILLS" and the coarse gold was trapped by mercury tables. The tailings were discharged with precious metals still un-recovered.

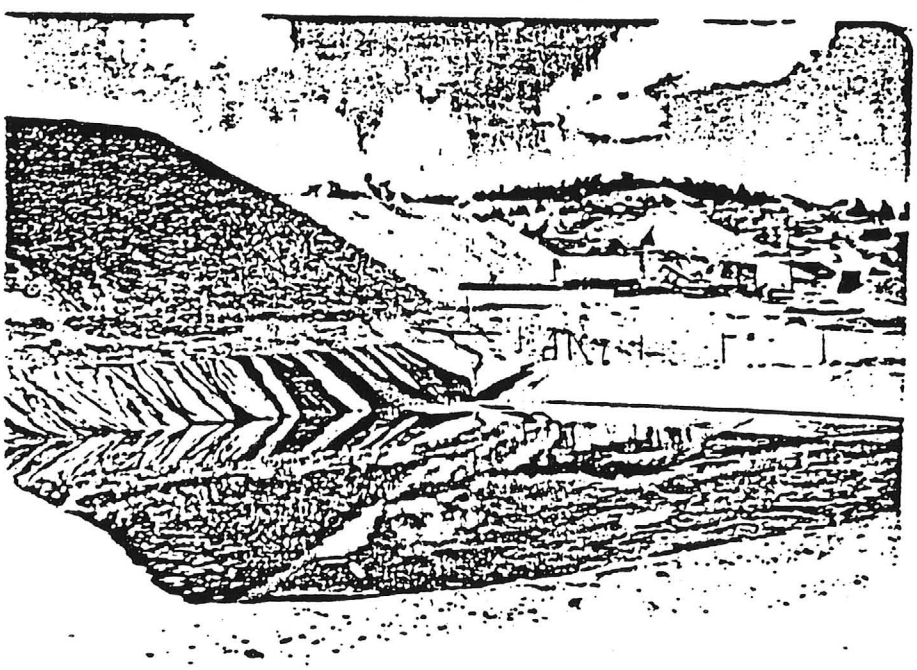
The grade of the tailings ranges from 0.05 troy ounces gold/ton on the surface to 0.319 troy ounces gold/ton at depth (18 feet).

THE FACING TABLE PRESENTS THE MONTHLY NET PROFIT FOR GRADES OF 0.05 to 0.20 AND PRODUCTION RATES OF 10-120 TPHr.

HIGH-GRADE VEIN: A high-grade vein has been mined within the last year with a hydraulic back-hoe. The gold will be concentrated using the same plant as used for the tailings. This will result in a higher-grade product.

The grade previously mined from the vein was 4 troy ounces/ton, but lower-grade portions of the vein can also economically be mined.

THE FACING TABLE PRESENTS THE MONTHLY NET PROFIT FOR GRADES OF 0.25 to 4.00 AND PRODUCTION RATES OF 2-20 TPHr.



HEAP LEACHING: Lower-grade portions of the vein system will be excavated and hauled to a pad for "heap leaching". The ore will be leached by a solvent and the precious metals recovered by zinc ppt.

Considerable ore exists from 0.10 to 0.50 troy ounces gold/ton.

THE FACING TABLE PRESENTS THE MONTHLY NET PROFIT FOR GRADES OF 0.04 to 0.15 AND FOR PRODUCTION RATES OF FROM 10,000 to 150,000 TONS/MONTH.

HEWLETT MINERAL MANAGEMENT

F. HEWLETT
Phone (619) 242-8277
242-5737

15110 Mandan
Apple Valley
California 92307

GOLDFIELD, ARIZONA
POTENTIAL ORE RESERVES

****

My feeling from the beginning was that this could be consolidated into a $ Billion District. Study of the underground data and analysis of surface veins previously been mined and drilling confirms a large potential.

VENTURE	ORE TYPE	TONNAGE	GRADE (Au)	VALUE ($300 Au) (Mill GROSS	NET
Apache Mining J.V.	Tailings	135,000.	.215	$8.707	$7.358
	O.P.-Wasp	3,000,000.	.30	270.	240.
	Nettie	1,000,000	.50	150.	140.
	Hilltops	3,000,000	.30	270.	240.
Leases	Total	4,000,000	.10	120.	80.
GOLDFIELD MINES/ Darrel Hand	Tailings	200,000	.215	12.9	10.9
Court Case	Open-Pit	10,000,000	.25	750.	650.
Under advisement for a decision by Apeals Court Judge.					$ 1,368.258

GOLDFIELD DISTRI[illegible]CASH FLOW BY PROCESSING [illegible]HOD:

TAILINGS; MONTHLY NET OPERATING PROFIT!

.20 Au/T	$ 100,000	$ 300,000	$ 600,000	$ 900,000	1,200,000
.15 Au/T	70,000	210,000	420,000	630,000	840,000
.10 Au/T	40,000	120,000	240,000	360,000	480,000
.05 Au/T	10,000	30,000	60,000	90,000	120,000
	10 Tons/Hr.	30 Tons/Hr.	60 Tons/Hr.	90 Tons/Hr.	120 Tons/Hr

PRODUCTION RATE/HOUR:: FOR 10 HOURS/DAY(20 DAYS/Month)

OPEN-PIT HIGH-GRADE VEIN: MONTHLY NET OPERATING PROFIT!

4 Au/T	$ 472,000	1,180,000	2,360,000	3,540,000	4,720,000
2 Au/T	$ 232,000	580,000	1,160,000	1,740,000	2,320,000
1 Au/T	$ 112,000	280,000	560,000	840,000	1,120,000
.5 Au/T	$ 52,000	130,000	260,000	390,000	520,000
.25 Au/T	$ 22,000	55,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
	2 Tons/Hr.	5 Tons/Hr.	10 Tons/Hr.	15 Tons/Hr.	20 Tons/Hr.

PRODUCTION RATE/HOUR:: FOR 10 HOURS/DAY(20 DAYS/Month)

OPEN-PIT HEAP LEACHING: MONTHLY NET OPERATING PROFIT!

.15 Au/T	$ 370,000	$ 925,000	1,850,000	3,700,000	5,550,000
.10 Au/T	$ 220,000	$ 550,000	1,100,000	2,200,000	3,300,000
.08 Au/T	$ 160,000	$ 400,000	$ 800,000	1,600,000	2,400,000
.06 Au/T	$ 100,000	$ 250,000	$ 500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
.04 Au/T	$ 40,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ 400,000	$ 600,000
	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	150,000

PRODUCTION RATE PER MONTH-UNDER LEACH

COSTS: $ 8/ton for heap leaching

$ 10/ton for processing tailings

$ 20/ton for mining/concentrating open-pit high-grade vein.

255 S. EXTENSION
MESA, ARIZONA 852[illegible]
(602)964-2704

JUL 13 1984 P-23

ECONC 10/84

APACHE MINING & DEVELOPMENT - 1984 CONCENTRATE ACCOUNT

LOG NUMBER	DATE RECEIVED	NET WEIGHT	TOTAL PAID	< < < GOLD > > > ASSAY T.O./TON	CONTENT T.O./LOT	< < < SILVER > > > ASSAY T.O./TON	CONTENT T.O./LOT
-170-191	1/03/84	717.00	3906.07	35.56	12.75	10.19	3.65
-170-192	1/13/84	368.00	3921.24	71.37	13.13	20.00	3.68
-170-194	1/19/84	315.00	4340.68	86.52	13.63	23.50	3.70
-170-196	1/26/84	461.50	5240.32	77.35	17.85	21.70	5.01
-170-197	1/31/84	866.50	16226.16	117.89	51.08	35.03	15.18
TOTAL - JANUARY		2728.00	33634.47	77.74	108.43	22.08	31.23
TOTAL - YTD		2728.00	33634.47	77.74	108.43	22.08	31.23
-170-200	2/03/84	520.00	10153.89	119.93	31.18	35.83	9.32
-170-201	2/13/84	1135.00	19981.59	109.92	62.38	31.55	17.90
-170-202	2/13/84	639.50	1739.02	18.04	5.77	5.83	1.86
-170-203	2/17/84	488.00	7043.65	88.87	21.68	24.34	5.94
-170-204	2/17/84	468.00	1309.15	18.30	4.28	12.06	2.82
-170-206	2/21/84	288.50	908.14	20.23	2.92	17.60	2.54
-170-207	2/21/84	637.50	1503.80	15.16	4.83	4.68	1.49
-170-208	2/28/84	361.50	2340.44	40.54	7.33	12.52	2.26
TOTAL - FEBRUARY		4538.00	44979.68	53.87	140.37	18.05	44.14
TOTAL - YTD		7266.00	78614.15	65.81	248.81	20.07	75.36
-170-211	3/15/84	413.50	2442.32	37.43	7.74	12.72	2.63
-170-213	3/19/84	865.00	5331.67	39.15	16.93	10.63	4.60
-170-214	3/22/84	1041.50	9127.17	56.27	29.30	14.92	7.77
-170-216	3/26/84	680.50	13451.63	120.06	40.85	33.08	11.26
-170-217	3/26/84	550.50	4353.14	51.03	14.05	13.99	3.85
-170-220	3/30/84	1158.50	17988.24	94.04	54.47	25.44	14.74
TOTAL - MARCH		4709.50	52694.17	66.33	163.34	18.46	44.84
TOTAL - YTD		11975.50	131308.32	66.07	412.15	19.27	120.20
-170-222	4/03/84	475.00	6740.14	87.77	20.85	24.32	5.78
-170-223	4/03/84	622.00	1772.67	18.73	5.83	5.89	1.83
-170-225	4/06/84	390.75	5401.65	85.54	16.71	25.55	4.99
-170-226	4/12/84	509.00	7235.38	87.58	22.29	27.21	6.93
-170-227	4/12/84	518.50	1347.30	17.01	4.41	6.92	1.79
-170-228	4/16/84	454.00	4726.91	68.48	15.54	19.82	4.50
-170-229	4/16/84	338.50	1109.60	21.56	3.65	7.85	1.33
-170-231	4/23/84	1478.00	5600.99	24.72	18.27	8.03	5.93
-170-234	4/30/84	751.50	2219.77	19.65	7.38	6.58	2.47
TOTAL - APRIL		5537.25	36154.41	47.89	114.93	14.69	35.55
TOTAL - YTD		17512.75	167462.73	56.98	527.08	16.98	155.75
-170-237	5/04/84	912.50	1390.08	10.11	4.61	3.08	1.41
-170-239	5/07/84	710.00	1887.08	17.85	6.34	4.93	1.75
-170-241	5/07/84	551.00	2100.09	25.58	7.05	8.02	2.21
-170-242	5/15/84	416.50	1266.06	20.36	4.24	6.01	1.25
-170-244	5/24/84	967.50	2613.87	17.98	8.70	6.30	3.05
TOTAL - MAY		3557.50	9257.18	18.38	30.93	5.67	9.66
TOTAL - YTD		21070.25	176719.91	37.68	558.01	11.32	165.41
-170-247	6/01/84	651.50	1686.93	16.44	5.36	5.18	1.69
-170-248	6/06/84	370.50	608.29	10.48	1.94	3.31	0.61
-170-250	6/11/84	400.00	1727.68	28.23	5.65	8.16	1.63
-170-252	6/15/84	390.50	1374.39	23.91	4.67	7.01	1.37
-170-254	6/25/84	949.50	3698.75	26.41	12.54	8.17	3.82
TOTAL - JUNE		2762.00	9096.04	21.09	30.15	6.37	9.18
TOTAL - YTD		23832.25	185815.95	29.39	588.16	8.84	174.59

p.24

METAL REFINERS, LTD

APACHE MINING & DE[illegible]ENT - 1983 CONCENTRATE ACCOUNT (CONT'D)

JUL 13 198[illegible]

LOT NUMBER	DATE RECEIVED	WET WEIGHT	TOTAL PAID	GOLD ASSAY T.O./TON	GOLD CONTENT T.O./LOT	SILVER ASSAY T.O./TON	SILVER CONTENT T.O./LOT
BALANCE FORWARD		162384.99	205228.21	58.98	618.35	34.83	369.64
M-170-179	12/07/83	483.00	8418.40	102.59	24.78	31.29	7.56
M-170-180	12/07/83	341.00	872.41	16.00	2.73	5.00	0.85
M-170-182	12/12/83	860.00	4916.57	36.53	15.71	10.75	4.62
M-170-184	12/14/83	712.50	3345.91	30.18	10.75	8.03	2.86
M-170-186	12/19/83	941.00	5972.06	42.31	19.91	10.69	5.03
M-170-189	12/22/83	353.00	3761.10	70.30	12.41	21.73	3.84
M-170-190	12/28/83	508.50	2981.31	38.33	9.75	10.98	2.79
DECEMBER TOTAL		4199.00	30267.76	48.03	96.04	14.07	27.55
YTD TOTAL		166583.99	235495.97	53.51	714.39	24.45	397.19

METAL REFINERS, LTD
20[illegible] N ROAD
MESA, AZ[illegible] 85202
(602) 964-2704

P.2

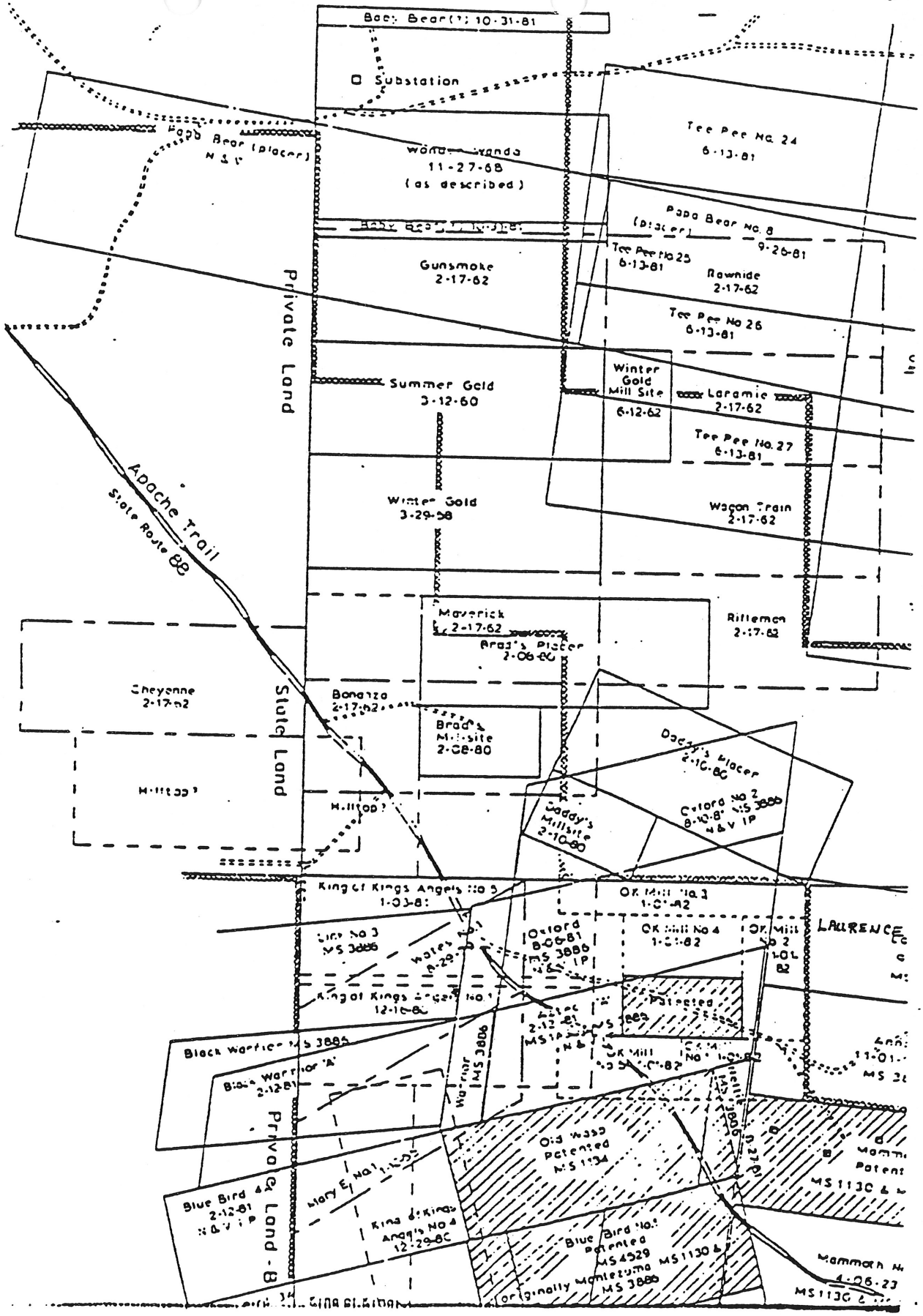
JUL 13 1984

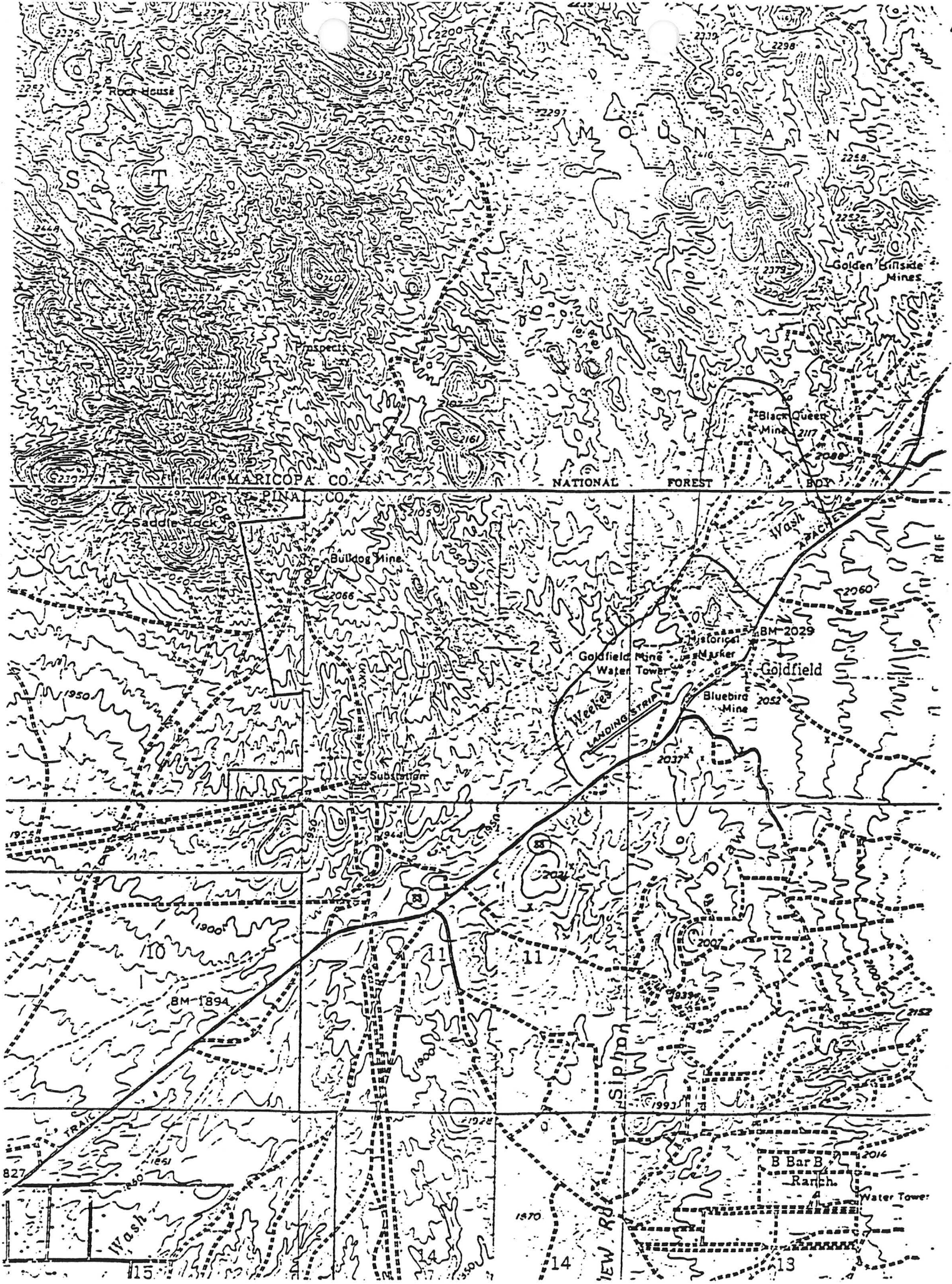
METAL REFINERS, LTD

7/12/84 APACHE MINING & DEVELOPMENT - 1983 CONCENTRATE ACCOUNT

LOG NUMBER	DATE RECEIVED	NET WEIGHT	TOTAL PAID	<<< GOLD >>> ASSAY T.O./TON	<<< GOLD >>> CONTENT T.O./LOT	<<< SILVER >>> ASSAY T.O./TON	<<< SILVER >>> CONTENT T.O./LOT
M-170-118	6/27/83	215.00	3307.20	90.95	9.78	24.85	2.67
M-170-119	NOT PURCH.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JUNE TOTAL		215.00	3307.20	90.95	9.78	24.85	2.67
YTD TOTAL		215.00	3307.20	90.95	9.78	24.85	2.67
M-170-122	7/18/83	353.00	6112.61	101.74	17.96	27.86	4.92
M-170-123	7/19/83	393.50	8438.21	125.89	24.77	35.51	6.99
M-170-128	7/22/83	641.50	11682.13	106.63	34.20	30.07	9.65
M-170-129	7/26/83	444.50	6770.81	88.76	19.73	25.04	5.56
JULY TOTAL		1832.50	33003.76	105.76	96.65	29.62	27.11
YTD TOTAL		2047.50	36310.96	98.35	106.43	27.23	29.78
M-170-130	8/01/83	566.50	6477.50	68.95	19.53	19.45	5.51
M-170-131	8/05/83	681.00	3376.54	29.87	10.17	13.50	4.60
M-170-132	8/10/83	384.00	2820.93	44.63	8.57	12.37	2.37
M-170-133	8/15/83	864.50	16723.39	113.60	49.10	48.07	20.78
M-170-134	8/19/83	309.75	10066.52	192.90	29.87	54.40	8.43
M-170-135	8/22/83	322.00	6153.17	112.32	18.08	31.68	5.10
M-170-136	8/19/83	1735.00		SECONDS		SECONDS	
M-170-137	8/26/83	519.00	10527.53	120.61	31.30	34.01	8.83
M-170-139	8/30/83	413.75	8202.75	117.58	24.32	33.16	6.86
M-170-140	8/26/83	50000.00		SECONDS		SECONDS	
AUGUST TOTAL		55795.50	64348.33	100.06	190.96	30.83	62.47
YTD TOTAL		57843.00	100659.29	99.20	297.39	29.03	92.25
M-170-141	9/06/83	637.00	10704.36	98.61	31.41	63.04	20.08
M-170-143	9/12/83	746.00	5890.39	47.65	17.77	30.44	11.35
M-170-145	9/16/83	448.50	3662.74	49.42	11.08	31.61	7.09
M-170-146	9/20/83	541.50	4690.98	51.57	13.96	32.98	8.93
M-176-147	9/21/83	258.50	2642.81	35.74	4.62	969.75	125.34
M-170-148	9/23/83	763.50	8445.98	65.73	25.09	42.03	16.04
M-170-149	9/27/83	1176.00	8537.43	44.03	25.89	28.17	16.56
M-170-151	9/30/83	365.00	2071.92	35.04	6.39	22.38	4.08
SEPTEMBER TOTAL		4936.00	46646.61	71.30	136.22	152.55	209.48
YTD TOTAL		62779.00	147305.90	85.25	433.61	90.79	301.73
M-170-156	10/07/83	766.50	3543.19	29.08	11.14	18.62	7.14
M-170-157	10/11/83	625.50	1681.13	16.84	5.27	10.86	3.40
M-170-158	10/14/83	970.50	3323.44	21.47	10.42	13.73	6.66
M-170-159	10/21/83	808.00	4174.33	32.76	13.24	13.41	5.42
M-170-162	10/24/83	630.50	6020.32	60.51	19.08	22.94	7.23
M-170-165	10/27/83	739.50	6248.61	54.94	20.31	19.82	7.33
M-170-167	10/31/83	503.50	2803.50	36.44	9.17	13.27	3.34
M-170-168	10/31/83	91000.00		SECONDS		SECONDS	
OCTOBER TOTAL		96044.00	27794.52	36.01	88.63	16.09	40.51
YTD TOTAL		158823.00	175100.42	60.63	522.24	53.44	342.25
M-170-170A	11/09/83	572.75	14704.14	157.72	45.17	44.22	12.66
M-170-171	11/09/83	346.24	1860.78	35.08	6.07	9.20	1.59
M-170-173	11/14/83	263.50	1550.94	38.46	5.07	11.68	1.54
M-170-174	11/14/83	1065.00	3297.24	20.23	10.77	6.73	3.58
M-170-177	11/18/83	609.00	6826.57	74.68	22.74	20.40	6.21
M-170-178	11/18/83	705.50	1888.12	17.83	6.29	5.13	1.81
NOVEMBER TOTAL		3561.99	30127.79	57.33	96.11	16.23	27.39
YTD TOTAL		162384.99	205228.21	58.98	618.35	34.83	369.64

p.26


Substation
Papa Bear (placer)
Tee Pee No. 24
6-13-81
Papa Bear No. 8
(Placer)
9-26-81
Tee Pee No 25
6-13-81
Gunsmoke
2-17-62
Rawhide
2-17-62
Tee Pee No 26
6-13-81
Private Land
Summer Gold
3-12-60
Winter Gold Mill Site
6-12-62
Laramie
2-17-62
Tee Pee No. 27
6-13-81
Apache Trail
State Route 88
Winter Gold
3-29-58
Wagon Train
2-17-62
Maverick
2-17-62
Brad's Placer
2-08-80
Rifleman
2-17-62
Cheyenne
2-17-62
Bonanza
2-17-62
Brad's Millsite
2-08-80
State Land
Hilltop
Daddy's Placer
2-10-80
Oxford No 2
8-10-81
Daddy's Millsite
2-10-80
King of Kings Angels No 3
1-03-82
OK Mill No 3
1-01-82
Oxford
8-06-81
MS 3886
OK Mill No 4
1-01-82
OK Mill No 2
1-01-82
LAWRENCE
Patented
Black Warrior MS 3886
Black Warrior "A"
2-12-81
Warrior MS 3806
Private Land - B
Old Wass
Patented
MS 1134
Blue Bird #4
2-12-81
Mary E No 1
King of Kings Angels No 4
12-29-80
Blue Bird No 1
Patented
MS 4529
MS 1130 &
Originally Montezuma
MS 3886
Mammoth
4-06-23
MS 1130


Rock House
Prospect
Golden Billside Mines
Black Queen Mine
MARICOPA CO.
PINAL CO.
NATIONAL FOREST
Saddle Rock Ranch
Bulldog Mine
Wash
APACHE
Historical Marker
BM 2029
Goldfield Mine Water Tower
Goldfield
Bluebird Mine
Weekes
LANDING STRIP
Substation
Draw
Siphon
BM 1894
TRAIL
B Bar B Ranch
Water Tower
NEW RD
10
11
12
13
14
15

Monitor Geochemical Laboratory, Inc
P.O. Box 1428 * Hesperia, California 92345 * Phone (619) 244-3481

Certificate of Analysis

66
CLIENT: MR. D. HEWLETT
ATTENTION:

DATE: 03/18/85
CLIENT ORDER NO.:
INVOICE NO.: R2096
LAB NO. : 1350
CC:

ANALYTICAL METHODS: Au - Fire Analyses (1 A.T.)
Ag - Fire Analyses

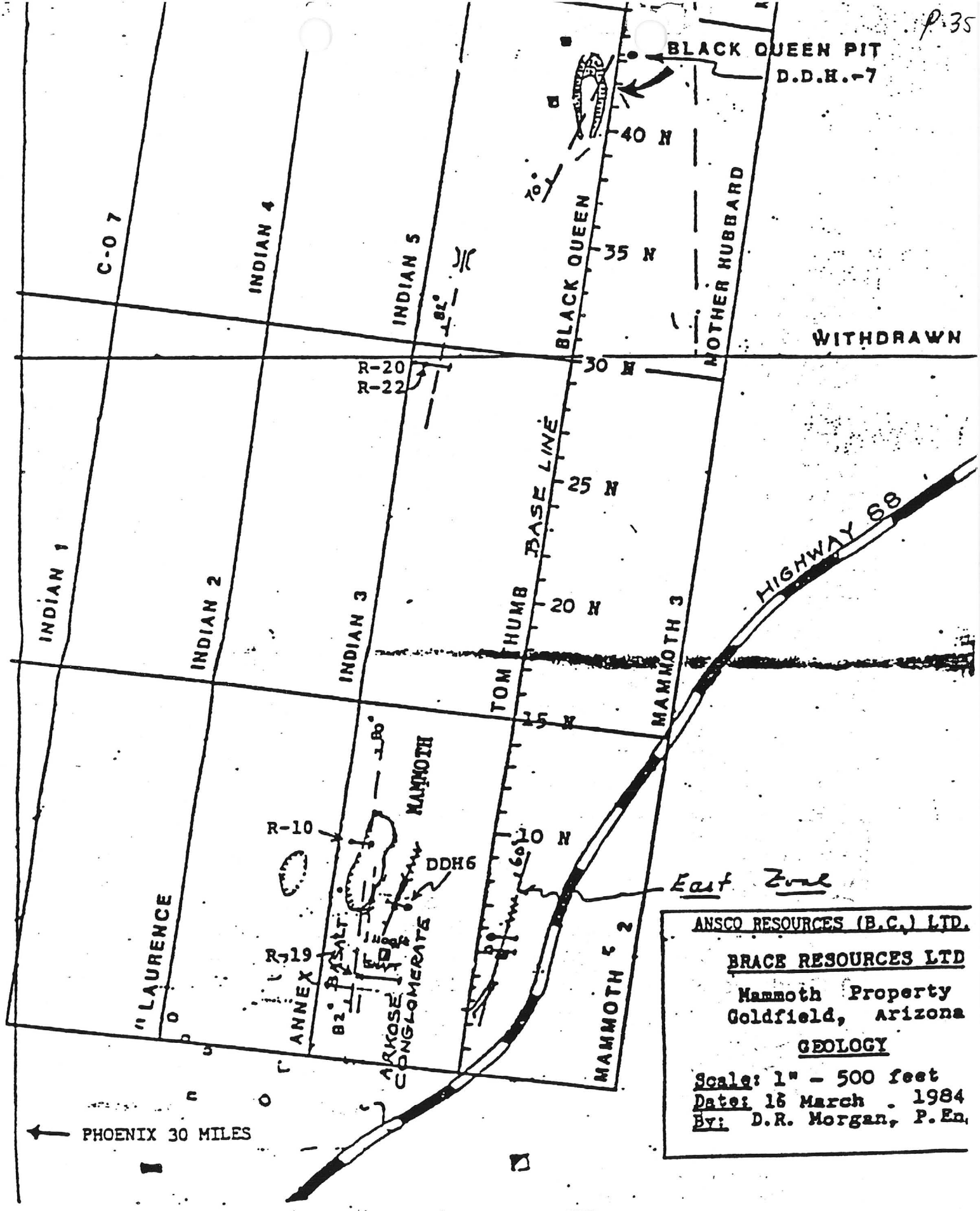
SAMPLE #	Fire Au(oz/ton)	Fire Ag(oz/ton)
CIN-50	trace	.25
CIN-100	.011	.45
CIN-200	.003	.35
D-50	.349	.65
D-100	.245	.60
D-200	.517	.65
JIM'S TAILS	.003	.25
JIM'S CRUSHED	trace	.25
FRED'S HEADS	trace	.05
	9	9

Sherry L. Brokaw
for Brett P. Connelly
Laboratory Manager

BLACK QUEEN MINE MARICOPA COUNTY

RRB WR 2/15/85: Visted the Mammoth Mine, Goldfield District. Jerry Sandstead reports that the Black Queen is still tied up in litigation which is delaying development of the property.

NJN WR 1/10/86: Michael Sheridan PhD geology professor at Arizona State University called seeking information on mining activities in the Goldfield Mining district. Mr. Sheridan believes there is a group shipping from the wedge south of the Mammoth Group (Black Queen Mine - file) to the Inspiration Smelter. He is mapping in the area to lead a field trip on the Arizona Geological Society sponsored spring 1986 symposium. He speculated that the Gold in the district may be remobilized from placer in the areas red beds by Tertiary volcanic driven hydrothermal circulation into faults and reactive rock units. Although he observes only small narrow veins and pocket deposits in the area he believes there is potential for a large deposit.



ANSCO RESOURCES (B.C.) LTD.

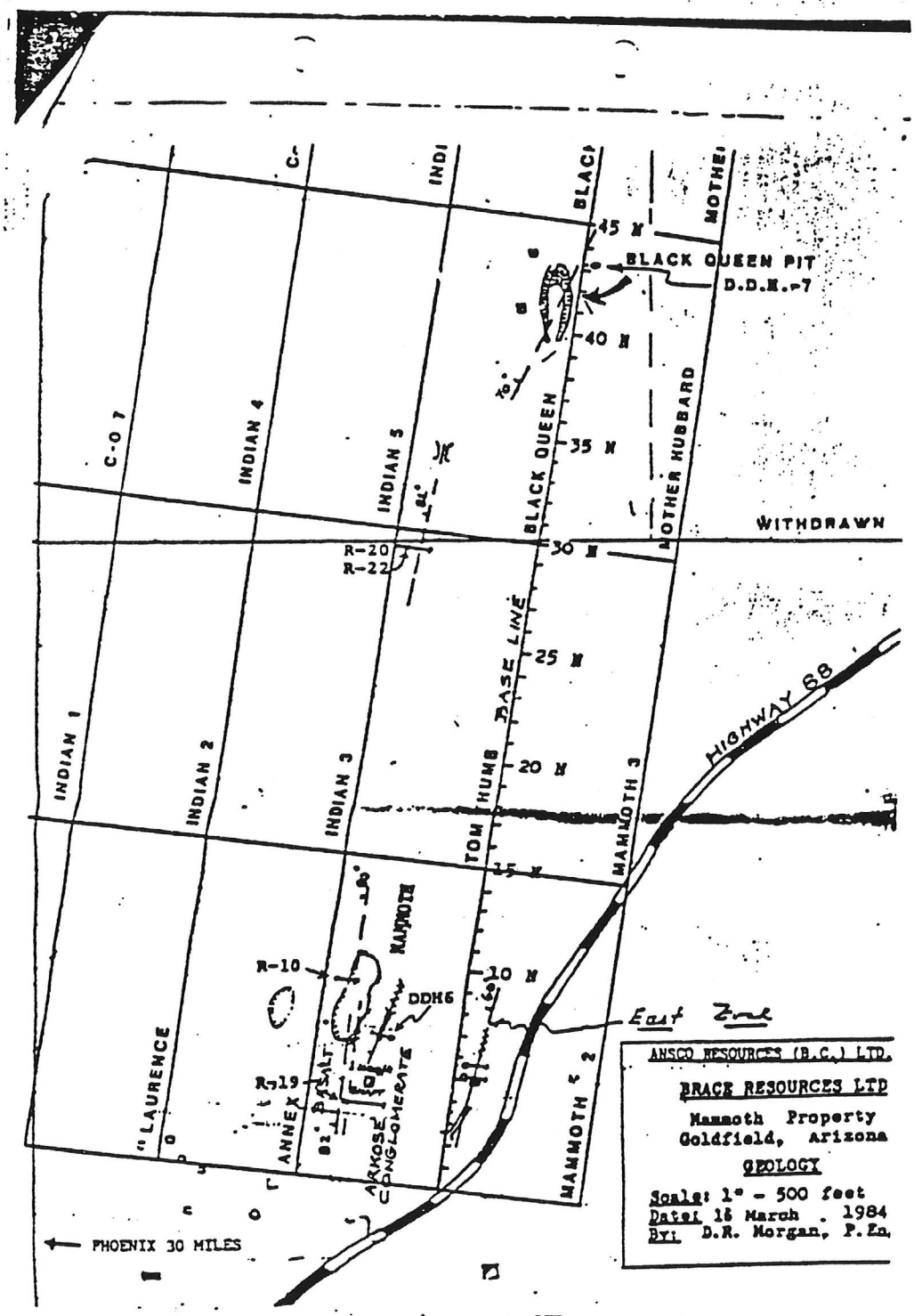
BRACE RESOURCES LTD

Mammoth Property
Goldfield, Arizona

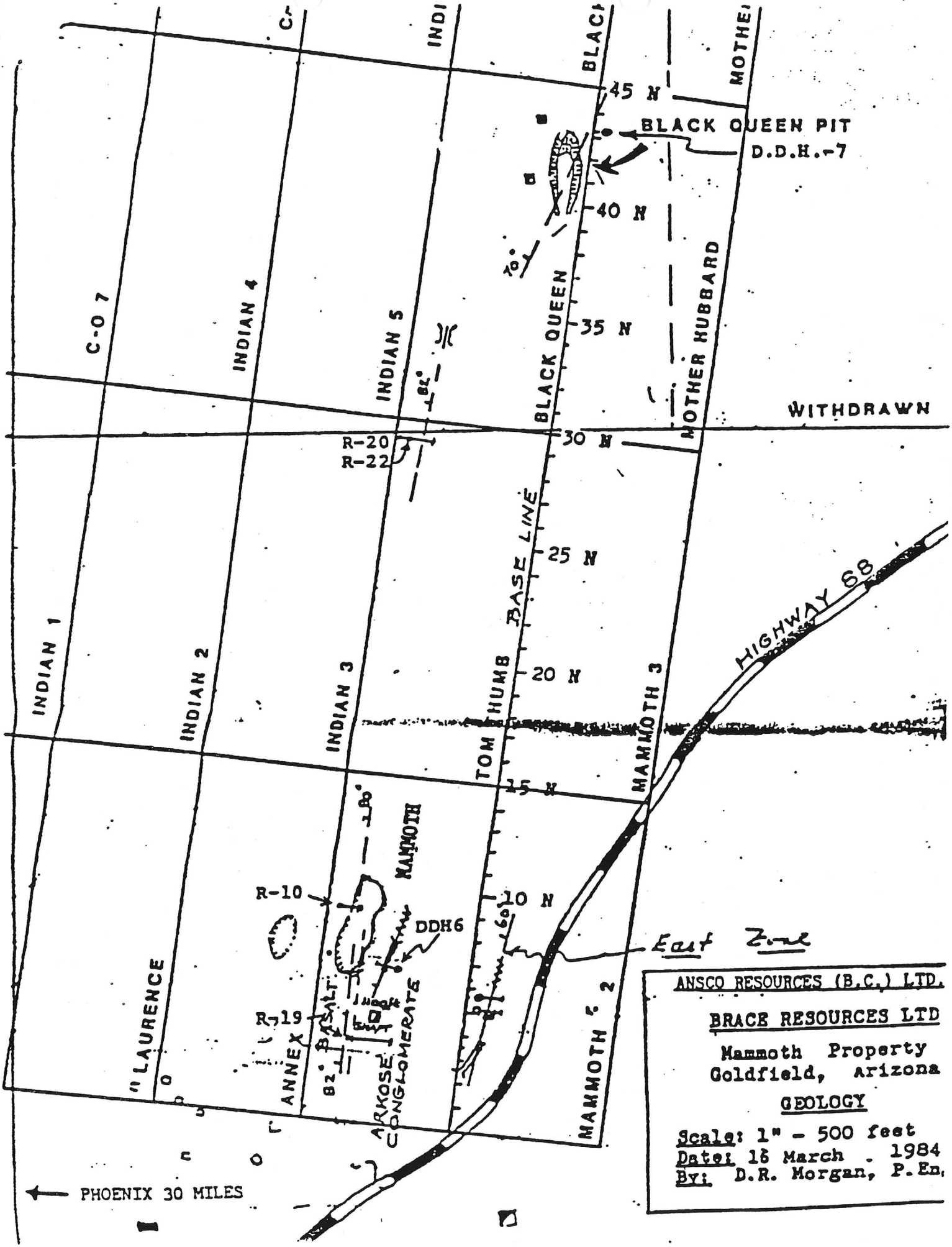
GEOLOGY

Scale: 1" - 500 feet
Date: 16 March . 1984
By: D.R. Morgan, P.Eng.

BRACE RESOURCES LTD. (60%) - ANSCO RESOURCES (B.C.) LTD. (40%)



BRACE RESOURCES LTD. (60%) - ANSCO RESOURCES (B.C.) LTD. (40%)



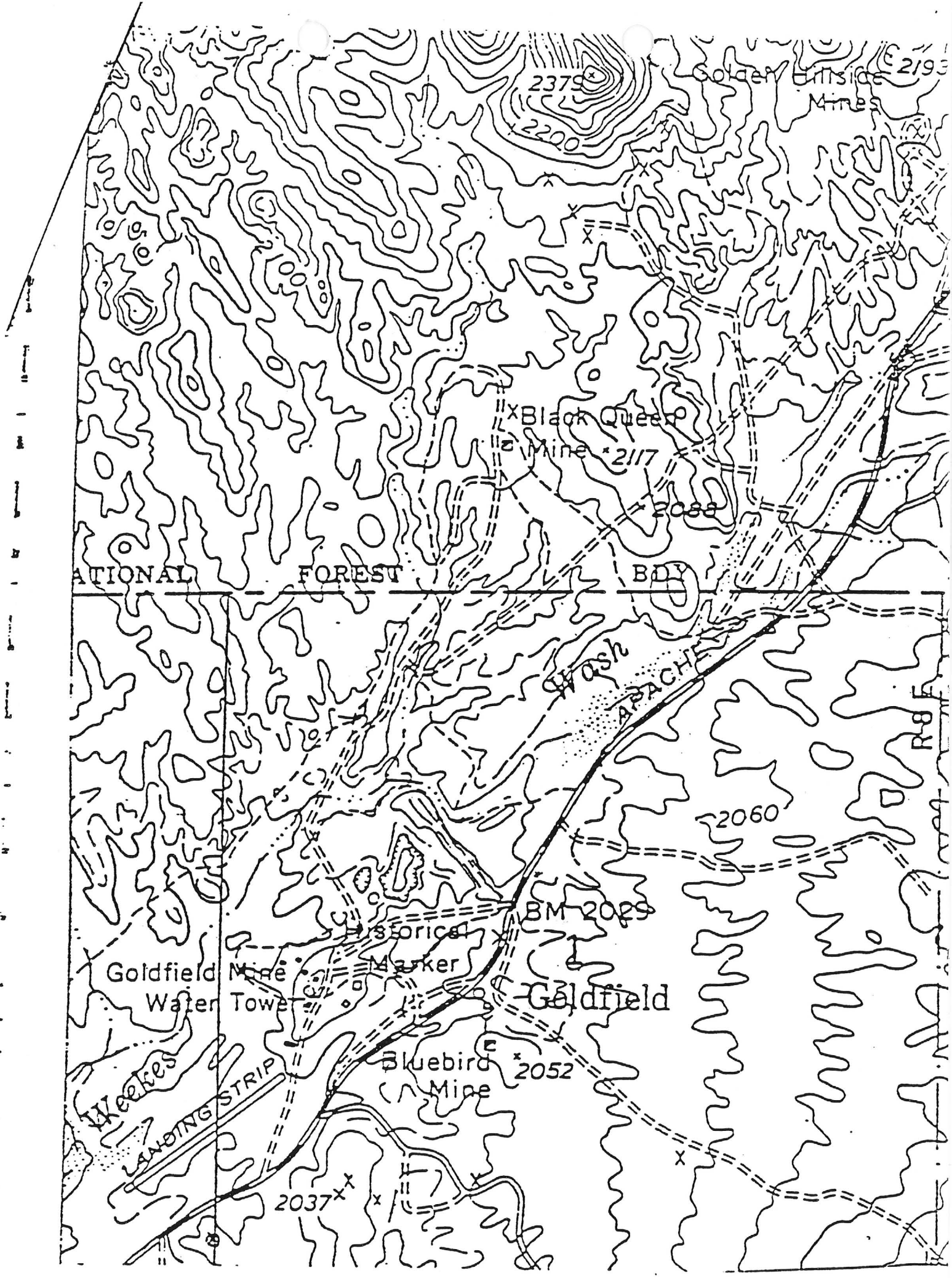
ANSCO RESOURCES (B.C.) LTD.

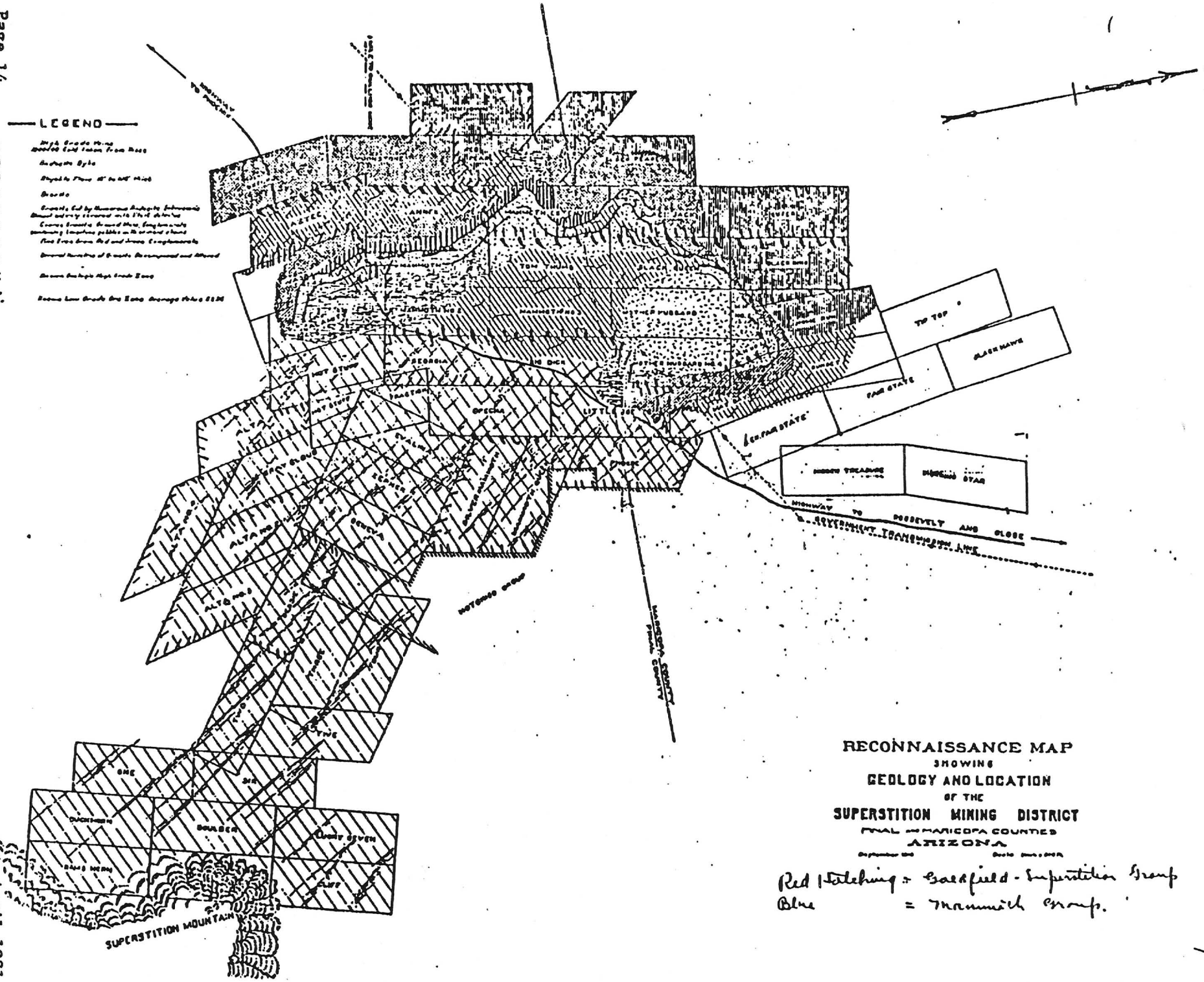
BRACE RESOURCES LTD

Mammoth Property
Goldfield, Arizona

GEOLOGY

Scale: 1" - 500 feet
Date: 15 March . 1984
By: D.R. Morgan, P.Eng.

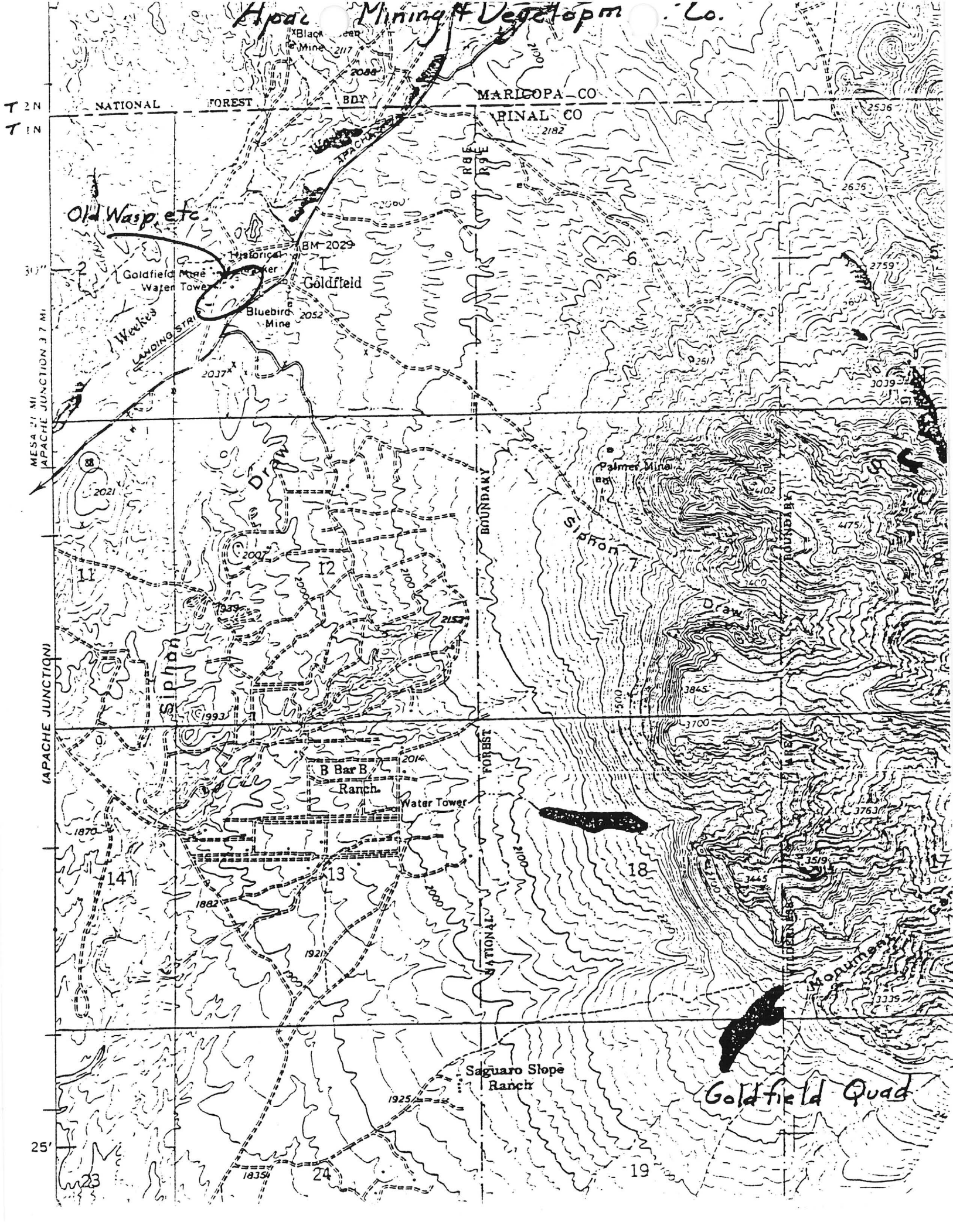

2379
2200
Golden Hillside Mines
Black Queen Mine
2117
2088
ATIONAL FOREST BDY
Wash
APACHE
Rd F
2060
BM 2025
Historical Marker
Goldfield Mine Water Tower
Goldfield
Bluebird Mine
2052
Weekes
LANDING STRIP
2037

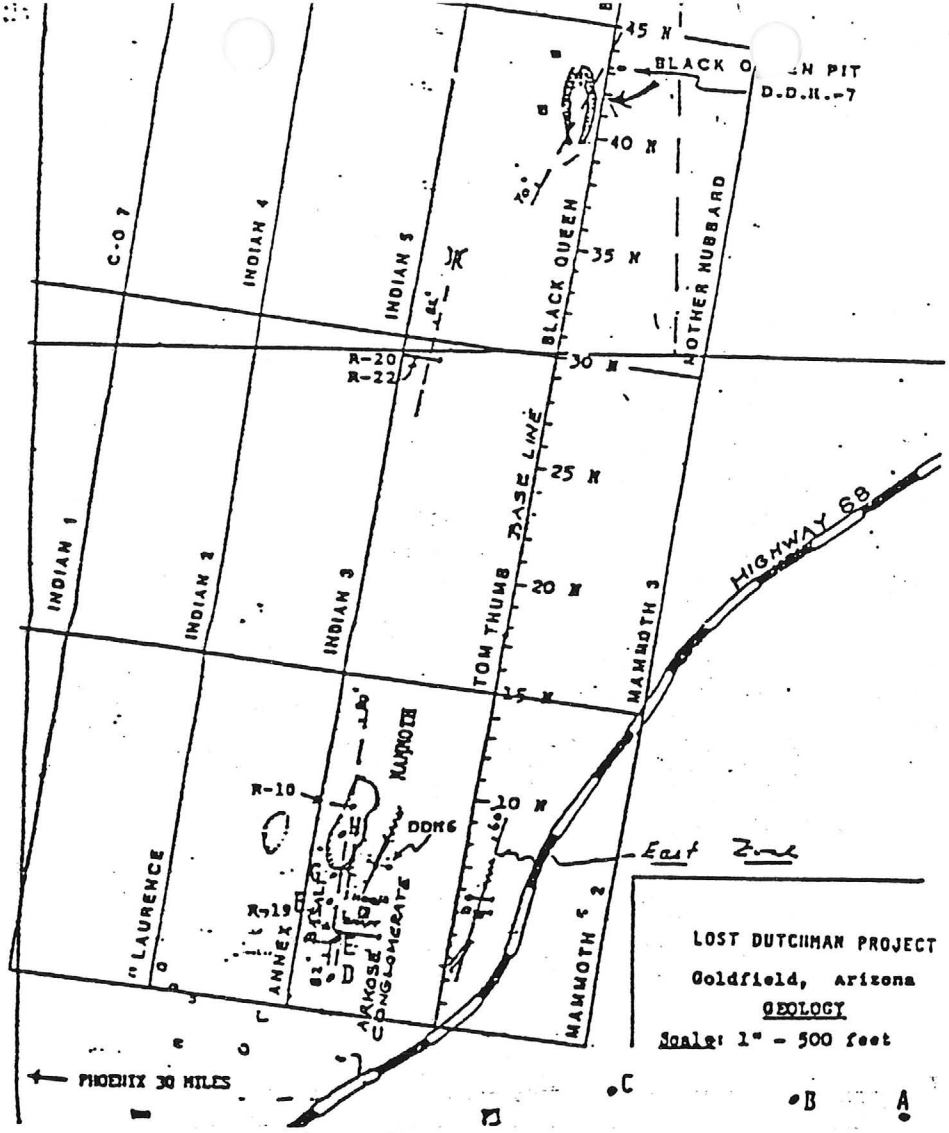


RECONNAISSANCE MAP
SHOWING
GEOLOGY AND LOCATION
OF THE
SUPERSTITION MINING DISTRICT
PINAL AND MARICOPA COUNTIES
ARIZONA

Red Hatching = Bakerfield - Superstition Group
Blue = Mammoth Group.

P. 3-


Hoad Mining & Development Co.
Old Wasp etc.
Goldfield Quad
MARICOPA CO
PINAL CO
NATIONAL FOREST BDY
T 2N
T 1N
Black Mine
Goldfield Mine Water Tower
Historical Marker
BM 2029
Goldfield
Bluebird Mine
Weeks
LANDING STRIP
MESA 21 MI
APACHE JUNCTION 37 MI
(APACHE JUNCTION)
Draw
Siphon
Palmer Mine
Siphon Draw
BOUNDARY
FOREST
NATIONAL
B Bar B Ranch
Water Tower
Saguaro Slope Ranch
Monument
11
12
13
14
18
19
23
24
7
6
2182
2117
2088
2100
2000
2052
2037
2021
2007
1993
2014
1870
1882
1921
1925
1835
2536
2635
2759
2617
3039
4102
4751
3845
3700
3763
3519
3445
3339



PROJECT SAMPLING

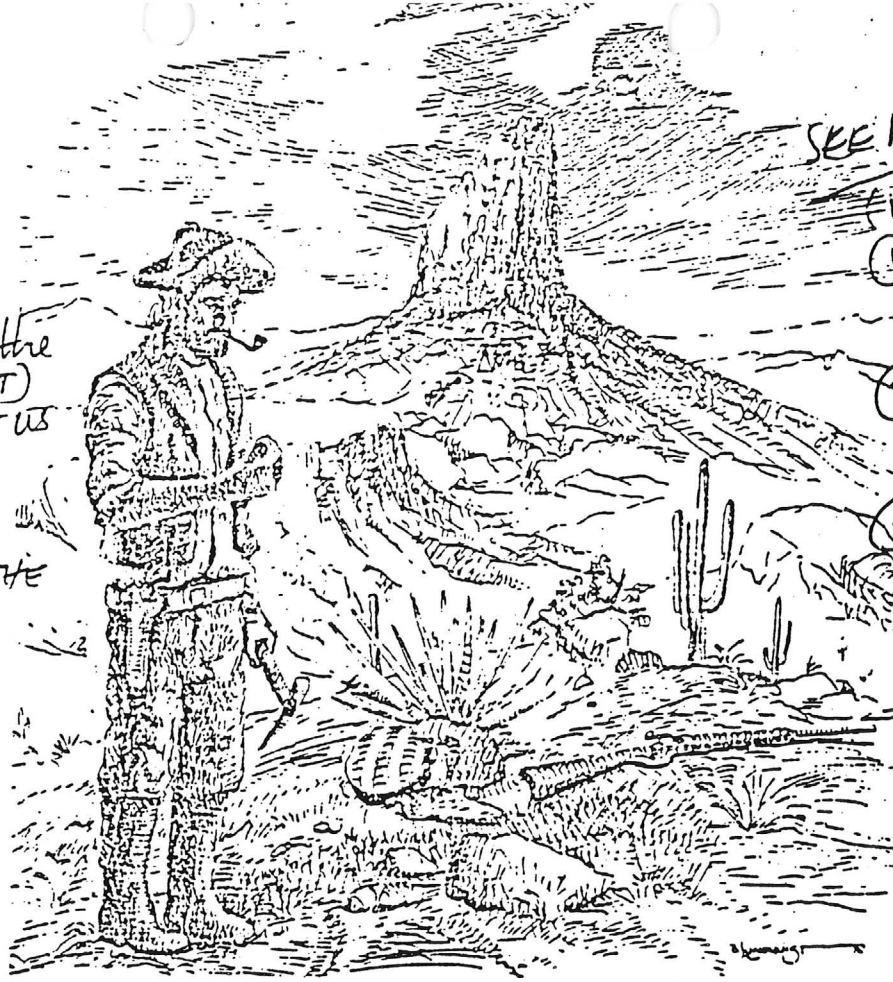
SAMPLE	TYPE	SAMPLER or LABORATORY	Troy Ounces/Ton GOLD	SILVER
A	Surface Outcrop	J.B. Laboratory	.30	1.70
B	Surface Outcrop	J.B. Laboratory	.20	3.50
C	Surface Outcrop	J.B. Laboratory	.20	1.10
D	Surface Outcrop	Root & Norton	.110	0.30
E	Surface Outcrop	Root & Norton	.466	1.12
F	Surface Vein	Brace Resources	.88	
G	Surface Vein	Brace Resources.	3.60	
H	Surface Vein	Brace Resources	19.00	
#4 R	Rotary Drill-Hole	Brace Resources 0-200' depth	.082	
#7 R	Rotary Drill-Hole	B.R.: 0-100' depth	.188	
DDH 6	Diamond Drill-Hole	B.R.: 0-100' depth	.142	.129
DDH 7	Diamond D.Hole	Brace:84'-86.5'	.154	7.21
R-10	Rotary D.Hole	B.R.:165'-180'	.512	.45
R-19	Rotary D.Hole	B.R.:140'-155'	.482	.20
R-20	Rotary D.Hole	B.R.:165'-185'	.204	1.30
R-22	Rotary D.Hole	B.R.:105'-110'	.238	2.70

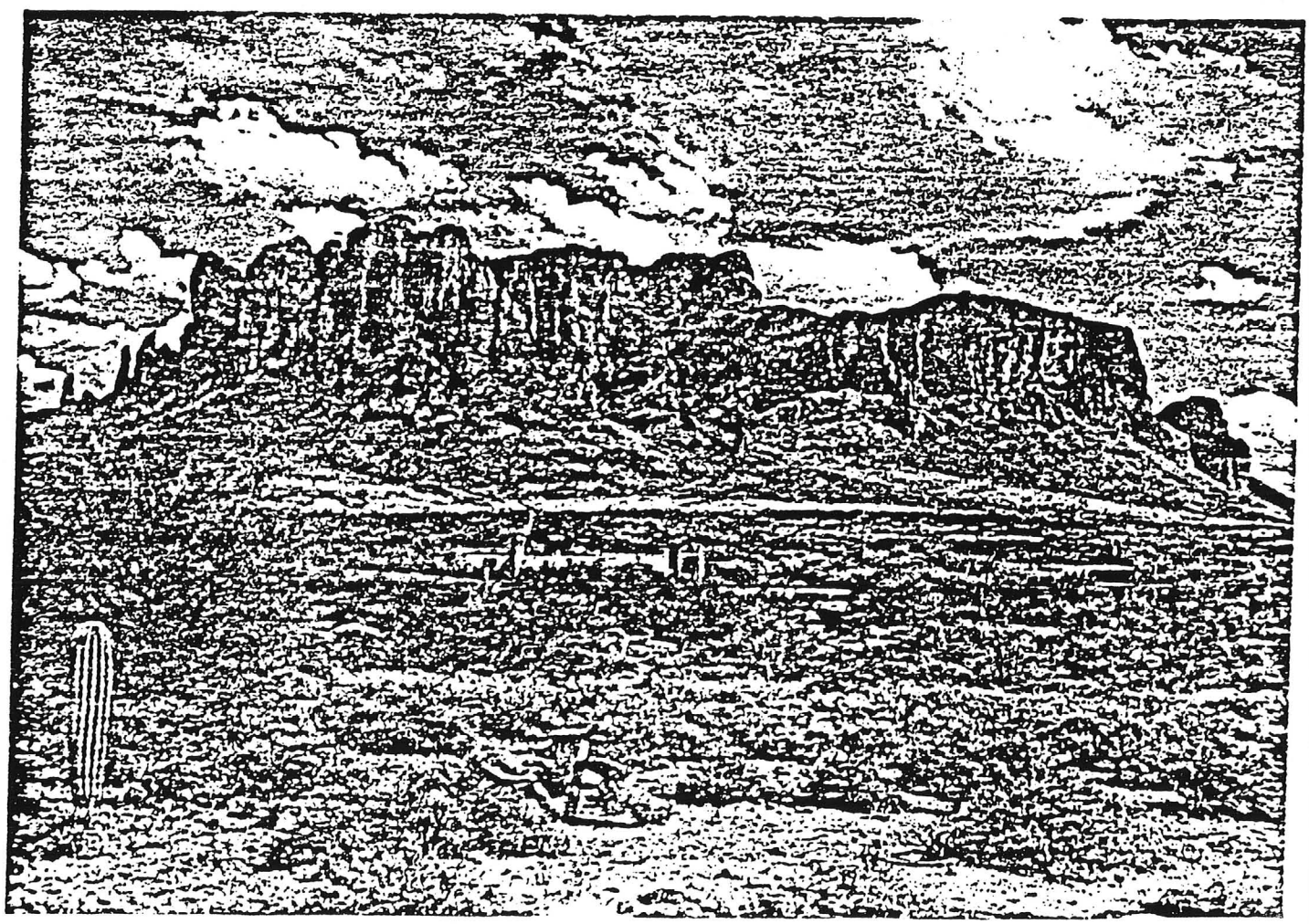
Average of numerous reports and samplings from the underground and surface = 0.191 troy ounces/ton head ore.

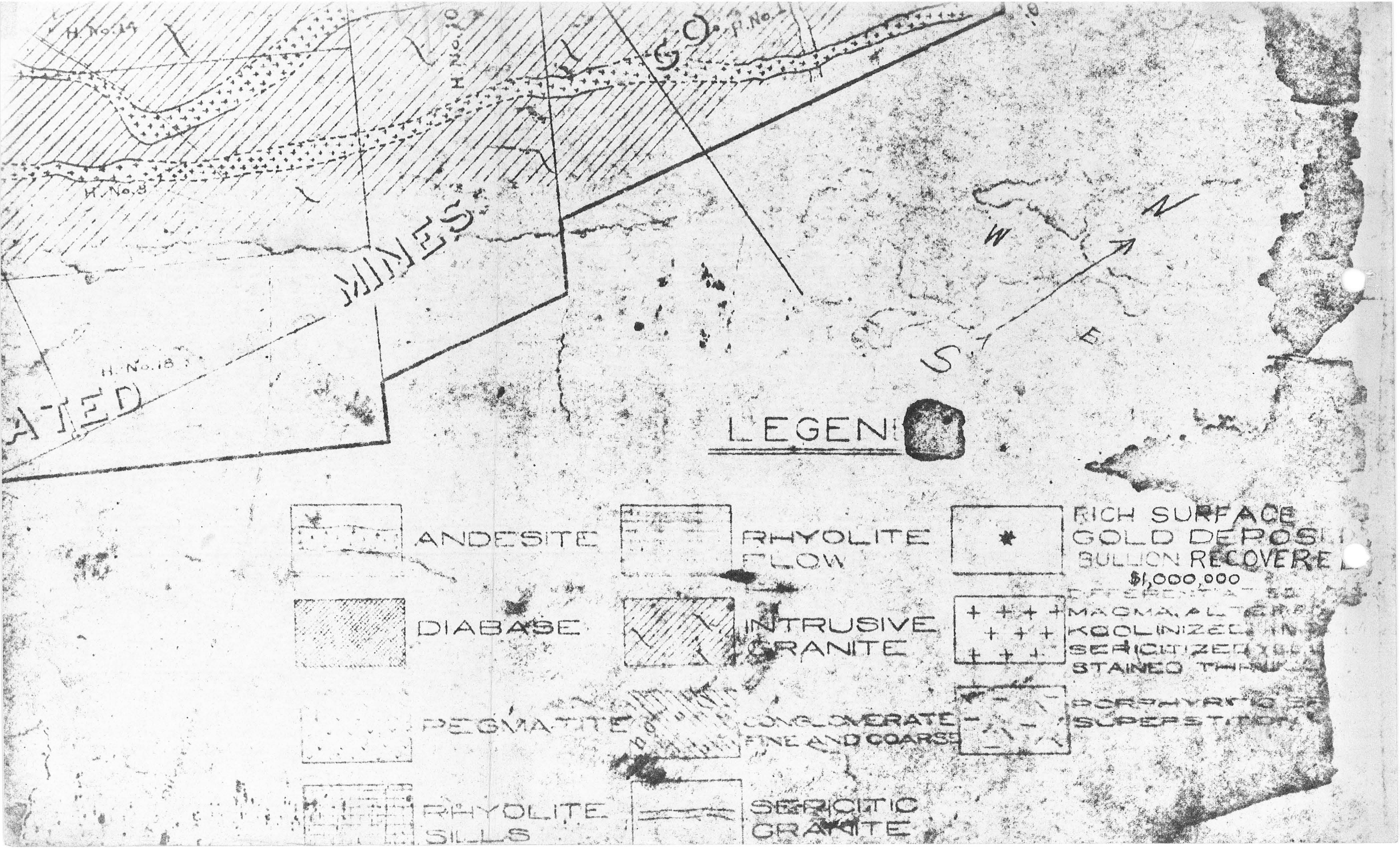
4/4/91

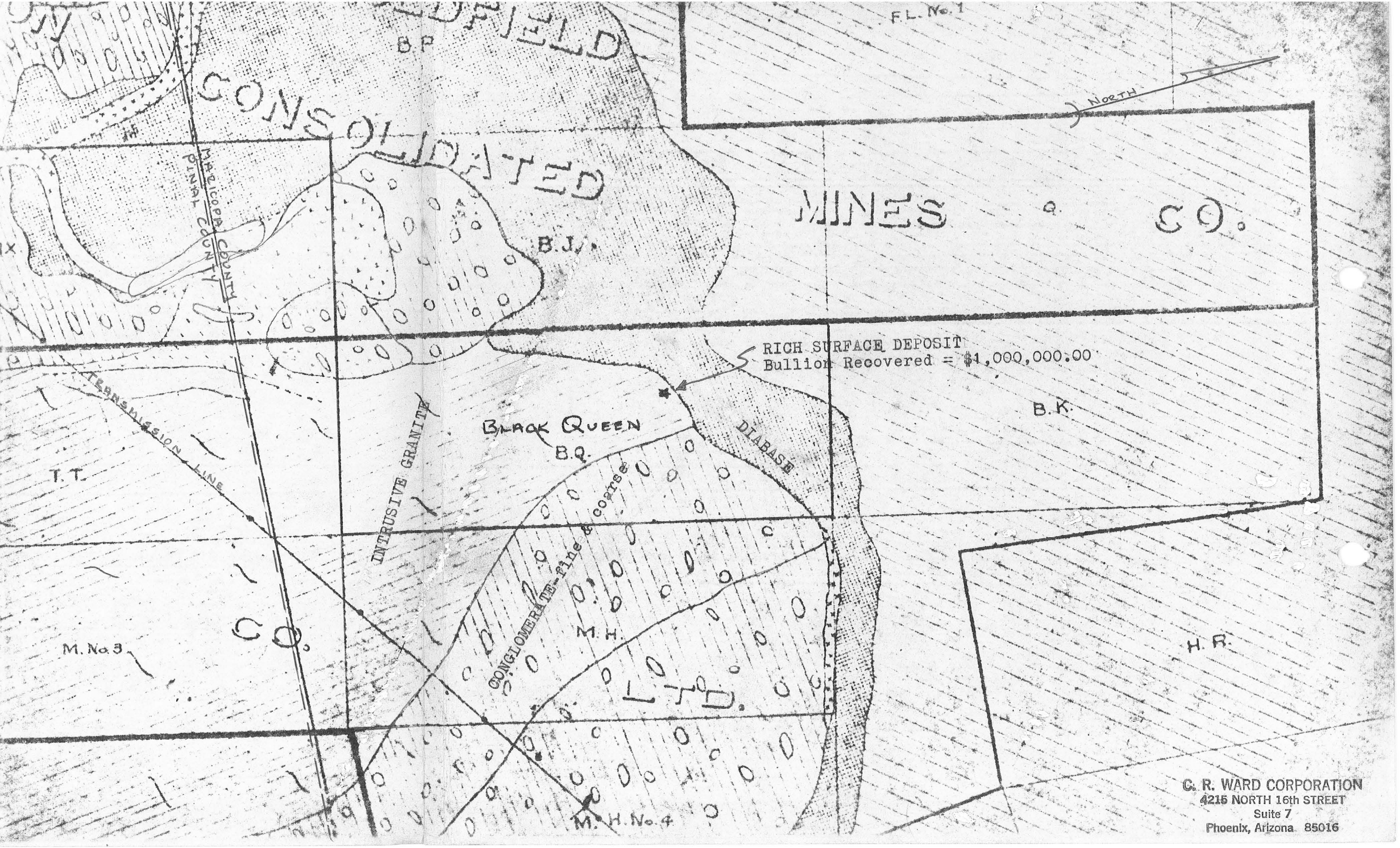
SEE ALSO PLEASE:
(ESP)
① POTENTIAL ORE RESERVES (p. 21)
② p. 22 PROFIT PROJECTION
③ ADJACENT RECOVERY VERY NEARBY (100-200' AWAY) @ NETTIE 5.17 MAMMOTH IN MILLER REPORTED AS SMELTER RESULTS (pp. 23-26)

PLEASE NOTE: THIS IS the (from HEWLETT) REPORT THAT GOT US INVOLVED IN THE FIRST PLACE IN THE SPRING OF '86.






H. No. 19
H. No. 9
H. No. 8
H. No. 18
MINES
A-TED
LEGEND
ANDESITE
RHYOLITE FLOW
RICH SURFACE GOLD DEPOSIT
BULLION RECOVERED
$1,000,000
DIABASE
INTRUSIVE GRANITE
PEGMATITE
CONGLOMERATE FINE AND COARSE
RHYOLITE SILLS
SERICITIC GRANITE



C. R. WARD CORPORATION
4215 NORTH 16th STREET
Suite 7
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

OLD WASP MINING CLAIM

RECORD OF LAND SURVEY

In Sec. 1, T. 1 N, R. 8 E, G & SRB&M, Pinal County, Arizona, as located by Joseph Riley Morse on Jan. 31, 1893, surveyed by Mineral Survey No. 1134 on March 19, 1894, and as granted by Patent dated Aug. 6, 1896, recorded in Book 25 of Mining Deeds, page 257, records of Pinal County, Arizona.

NOTE: U.S.L.M. No. 1130, the reference monument for the original survey of the Old Wasp Mining Claim, after search, was determined wholly obliterated. Corner BB1/4/4529 was found to align properly with other landmarks clearly in evidence, and was accepted as the reference point for this resurvey, the results of which verify the correct location of the boundaries established.

SCALE: 1 inch = 50 feet

50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 Feet

BASIS OF BEARINGS:
MS 1134, Old Wasp Mining Claim, was referenced to corners of prior survey MS 1130 of contiguous claims. These were later resurveyed under MS 3886 and MS 3886 Amended, with minor corrections made. Original Old Wasp corners found during the subject survey aligned with MS 3886 Amended.

Bearing of Old Wasp line 2-3 (determined S. 13° 42′ 40″ E this survey, by observation on Polaris at elongation) was RECORDED S. 13° 42′ E. under MS 3886 AMENDED, and this RECORDED BEARING was accepted as the BEARING OF REFERENCE from which all bearings on this survey were deflected

DISTANCES OF RECORD (MS 3886 Amended) are shown in parentheses, following the field measurements, for comparison: 193.32 (193.63).

True Meridian — Magnetic N. 14° 05′ E.

Mammoth Mining Claim
MS 1130 & 3886
Patented December 23, 1964

Mammoth No. 2 Mining Claim
MS 1130 & 3886, Unpatented

Nettie Mining Claim

Aztec Mining Claim
(UNPATENTED)
MS 3886

Aztec claim relinquished by claimant Oct. 16, 1967. Survey of Aztec claim cancelled by State Director's memorandum dated May 31, 1972, under both MS-1130 and MS 3886.

Warrior Mining Claim
(UNPATENTED)
MS 3886

Black Warrior Mining Claim
(UNPATENTED)
MS 3886

Midnight Mining Claim
(UNPATENTED, UNSURVEYED)

Blue Bird No. 1 Mining Claim
Patented March 8, 1963
MS 4529

Parcel No. 1
6.38 Acres

Parcel No. 1a
1.25 Acres

Parcel No. 1b
1.88 Acres

Parcel No. 2

Parcel No. 3

Tract A

CENTERLINE, ARIZONA HIGHWAY 88

Edge of Assumed 100 ft. Right of Way

Old Wasp line 6-1-2 MS 1134: 600 ft.; MS 3886 & this survey: 599.90 ft.
MS 1134: N. 75° 20′ E.
MS 3886: N. 75° 14′ E.
This Survey: N. 75° 16′ E.

Found Brass Cap, Witness Cor. N2 WC/3886

Found Brass Cap, Cor. M1/3886, N1/3886, BB1 4/4529 This cap set by surveyor of MS 4529 as replacement for wooden post, 4 x 4 ins, 2 ft. above ground, marked 3886 N1 M1, found in place at this location during that survey.

Found remains of stone monument

Corner 37/1130, found nothing

Corner 2/1134 found iron nail

Found Brass Cap A1 N4/3886 obviously moved to this location; wrench marks on pipe and cap, cap turned 90° CCW, marks partly obliterated by hammering.

Cor. A1 N4/3886, found broken concrete base of monument with smooth round hole 1-in. diameter in center, from which 3/4 in iron pipe had obviously been removed; set 1/2 in. rebar in center of hole.

Cor. M1/3886, found hollow 1-in. drill steel driven below grade per field notes MS 3886.

Cor WC M1/3886, found stub of 4x4 post; set 1/2 in. rebar in center of post.

Cor. OW6/1134, found fragments of wooden post at record bearing and distance; set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe.

N2/3886, found nothing

Salt River Project R/W No. 2334 Docket 941, Page 685.

Ariz. Highway Dept. Brass Cap: P.I. 15 76+51.00

Utility Pole

Easement recorded Docket 977, Page 21, Pinal Co.

Private Road & Utility Easement N. 13° 42′ W.

Easement recorded Docket 1008, Page 360

Centerline, Private Road & Utility Easement

Powerline Easement

Distance, Line 5-6, Old Wasp lode: MS 1134: 1500.00 ft. MS 3886: 1499.22 ft. This survey: 1499.89 ft.

Bearing, line 2-3, Old Wasp lode: MS 1134: S. 13° 44′ E. MS 3886, MS 4529: S. 13° 42′ E. This survey: S. 13° 42′ E.

Distance, line 2-3, Old Wasp lode: MS 1134: 1500 ft. MS 3886: 1499.28 ft. This survey: 1499.64 ft.

Private Road & Utility Easement recorded Docket 1008, Page 360, Pinal County

Shop, Corral, Barn, Office, Residence, Circular Driveway

Transit sta. 372.51 = 363.00 Set No. 4 Rebar

Set No. 4 Rebar

Found 1/2" Iron Pipe, Set No. 4 Rebar

Found Brass Cap: SW Lot 7, NW Lot 6, Tract B, PE2678

Cor. 40/1130, found stub of 4x4 post in remains of stone monument, set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe.

Found Brass Cap, Cor. BB1 3/4529

Cor. OW3/1134, found stub of mesquite post, 4 in. diameter, with 1/2 x 8 in. iron lag screw in center of stub; set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe in center of post.

Cor. OW4/1134, found remains of stone monument, set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe in center.

Cor. OW5/1134, found stub of mesquite post, 4 in. diameter; set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe in center of post.

Cor. A2/W1/3886, found stub of 4x4 post; set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe in center of post.

Cor. 36/1130, found a quartzite stone, 28 x 10 x 8 in. set 18 in. in the ground, chiseled: + 36/1130

Cor. BW1/3886, found stub of 4x4 post in remains of stone monument, set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe in center of post.

W2/3886, found stub of 4x4 post in remains of stone monument; set 1 1/2 in. iron pipe in center of post.

Found Brass Cap A1 N4/3886 obviously moved to this location; wrench marks on pipe and cap, cap turned 90° CCW, marks partly obliterated by hammering.

Found Brass Cap: P.I. 15 76+51.00

Found 1/2" i.p.

Found 1/2" i.p.

Found 1/2" i.p.

Set No. 4 Rebar

Set No. 4 Rebar

Set No. 4 Rebar

Set No. 4 Rebar

Set No. 4 Rebar

Found 1/2" Iron Pipe

Set No. 4 Rebar

Transit sta.

Old Wasp line 5-6

Warrior line 1-2

Detail:

Detail:

Detail:

meter p

0.75

0.42

0.75

0.42

Area Map:

Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 ft.

W. 1/4 Cor. Sec. (G.L.O.B.C.)

Section 1, Twp. 1 N, Range 8 E, G.&S.R.B.&M.

Pinal County, Arizona

Corner N1/3886

Subject Property

Corner No. 4

SW. Cor. Sec. (G.L.O.B.C.)

S. 1/4 Cor. Sec. (G.L.O.B.C.)

1673.84 N. 79° 20′ 39″ W. (MS 3886 Amended)

N. 64° 16′ 20″ E.

N. 48° 57′ 10″ W.

BLM: 39.984 chains
This Survey: 2,639.82 ft.

BLM: N. 89° 47′ E.; This Survey: N. 89° 46′ 15″ E.

Mammoth Mining Claim

MS 1130 & 3886 Patented December 23, 1964

Mammoth No. 2 Mining Claim

MS 1130 & 3886, Unpatented

Nettie Mining Claim

OLD WASP MINING CLAIM

RECORD OF LAND SURVEY

In Sec. 1, T. 1 N, R. 8 E, G & SRB&M, Pinal County, Arizona, as located by Joseph Riley Morse on Jan. 31, 1893, surveyed by Mineral Survey No. 1134 on March 19, 1894, and as granted by Patent dated Aug. 6, 1896, recorded in Book 25 of Mining Deeds, page 257, records of Pinal County, Arizona.

NOTE: U.S.L.M. No. 1130, the reference monument for the original survey of the Old Wasp Mining Claim, after search, was determined wholly obliterated. Corner BB1/4/4529 was found to align properly with other landmarks clearly in evidence, and was accepted as the reference point for this resurvey, the results of which verify the correct location of the boundaries established.

SCALE: 1 inch = 50 feet

BASIS OF BEARINGS:
MS 1134, Old Wasp Mining Claim, was referenced to corners of prior survey MS 1130 of contiguous claims. These were later resurveyed under MS 3886 and MS 3886 Amended, with minor corrections made. Original Old Wasp corners found during the subject survey aligned with MS 3886 Amended.

Bearing of Old Wasp line 2-3 (determined S. 13°42′40″ E this survey, by observation on Polaris at elongation) was RECORDED S. 13°42′E. under MS 3886 AMENDED, and this RECORDED BEARING was accepted as the BEARING OF REFERENCE from which all bearings on this survey were deflected

DISTANCES OF RECORD (MS 3886 Amended) are shown in parentheses, following the field measurements, for comparison: 193.32 (193.63).

Parcel No. 1 — 6.38 Acres

Parcel No. 1a — 1.25 Acres

Parcel No. 1b — 1.88 Acres

Parcel No. 2

Parcel No. 3

Aztec Mining Claim (UNPATENTED) MS 3886

Aztec claim relinquished by claimant Oct. 16, 1967. Survey of Aztec claim cancelled by State Director's memorandum dated May 31, 1972, under both MS-1130 and MS 3886.

Warrior Mining Claim (UNPATENTED) MS 3886

Black Warrior Mining Claim (UNPATENTED) MS 3886

Blue Bird No. 1 Mining Claim — Patented March 8, 1963 — MS 4529

Midnight Mining Claim (UNPATENTED, UNSURVEYED)

Area Map:

Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 ft.

Section 1, Twp. 1 N, Range 8 E, G.&.S.R.B.& M.

Pinal County, Arizona

W. 1/4 Cor. Sec. (G.L.O.B.C.)

N. 79° 20′ 39″ W. 1673.84 (MS 3886 Amended)

Corner N1/3886

Subject Property

Corner No. 4

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